



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790-1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理
程焕文 审订

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The Embassy of the United States of America to the People's Republic of China is pleased to share its historical collection of United States official correspondence from the American diplomatic and consular posts in China with the Guangxi Normal University Press. These government documents from the United States National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) are in the public domain and may be freely used. As such, the Guangxi Normal University Press has nonexclusive permission to reproduce them. The Embassy appreciates the opportunity that the Guangxi Normal University Press is providing to scholars and general readers to read the contemporary American documents that record the history of the relationship between China and the United States.

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纂修清史是我国新世纪标志性的文化工程，它包括3000余万字的清史主体工程及文献、档案整理和编译工作。广大史学工作者正以高度的民族责任感和历史使命感，努力做好清史编纂工作，科学总结历史经验，继承和弘扬民族文化，为建设中国特色社会主义服务。

世界各国从分散发展到趋于一体，大抵从15世纪、16世纪开始，直至19世纪末20世纪初，形成了资本主义的世界市场和世界体系。清朝从1644年到1912年共延续了268年，这是世界历史发生深刻变化的重要的转折时期。在这个特定的历史条件下，清王朝却依然以“天朝大国”自居，闭关自守，使封建社会的中国越来越落后于西方资本主义国家，在洋枪洋炮面前不堪一击；西方列强用大炮打开了中国的大门，使之沦为半封建半殖民地国家。在18世纪世界历史的大变局中，康乾盛世不过是中国封建社会“落日的辉煌”，而到19世纪中叶鸦片战争后，清朝日益衰颓，已奏起了“落日的挽歌”。因此，研究清史，确定它的基本内容，以及确定研究它的基本理论、原则和方法时，不能脱离清王朝社会发展过程中世界正在发生深刻变化的广阔的社会历史背景。

在编纂清史时要有世界眼光，这已是广大史学工作者的共识。不仅要把清史放到世界历史的范畴中去分析、研究和评价，既要着眼中国历史的发展，又要联系世界历史的发展进程，而且还要放眼世界，博采众长，搜集和积累世界各国人士关于清代中国的大量记载，汲取外国清史研究的有益成果，为我所用。正是从这一基本认识出发，国家清史编纂委员会决定编辑出版“国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊”（以下简称“编译丛刊”）。

清朝建立之初，与世界各国曾保持着一定程度上的接触。后来中国的大门一度被关闭而后又被强行打开，这期间，外国的传教士、商人、外交官、军队、探险家、科学考察队蜂拥进入中国，东方古国的一切都使他们感到惊奇。基于种种不同的目的，他们记录下在华的所见所闻。这些记录数量浩瀚，积存在世界各国的图书馆、档案馆、博物馆或私人手中，成为了解清代近三个世纪历史的珍贵资料。由于西方人士观察、思考和写作习惯与中国人不同，他们的记载比较具体、比较广泛、比较注重社会的各个阶层各个方面，因而补充了中国史料记载的不足。“编译丛刊”将从中选取若干重要资料译介给国内的读者；对早年问世的具有开拓性、奠基性价值，但不为中国学术界所熟知的作品，我们也将同样给予关注；此外，对反映当代国外清史研究新的学术思潮、前沿问题、热点问题和重要成果的学术专著，“编译丛刊”也将及时地介绍给中国学术界。

从中国史学的历史与现实出发，有选择地介绍国外新史学的一些理论与方法是必要的。如西方历史学家提出，第二次世界大战后，“历史学的界限变得越来越模糊了”，主要是强调扩大历史学家的视野，拓宽历史研究的选题；又如提倡“自下而上看的历史学”，努力将社会精英的历史变成社会大众的历史，将千百年来隐藏在历史幕后的社会大众推上历史的前台。此外，在第二次世界大战后历史研究整体化趋势的推动下，出现了一系列历史学分支学科，如社会史、人口史、民俗史、新经济史、新政治史、心理史、社会生态史、环境史、妇女史、城市史、家庭史等等，对于纂修清史有一定的借鉴作用，这些都

将在“编译丛刊”的作品中有所体现。

人类的文明史就是一部不同文明间不断交流和融合的历史。任何国家的文化都是通过与异质文化的对话和交流获得营养，从而不断发展壮大。纂修清史必须排除闭关自守的文化排外主义的干扰，破除中西对立的僵化思维方式，以开放的胸襟、兼容的态度和科学的精神对待国外清史研究的一切成果，因为它们既是“中国的”，也是“世界的”。愿“编译丛刊”在新世纪中外文化交流的广阔背景下，作为一座科学的桥梁、友谊的桥梁，为纂修清史做出更多的贡献。

于 沛

2004年5月

影印系列出版说明

“编译丛刊”是国家清史编纂委员会现有的五大丛刊（其他四种分别为“档案丛刊”、“文献丛刊”、“研究丛刊”和“图录丛刊”）之一，在为纂修大型清史提供史料和研究成果的支持方面，具有不可或缺的重要作用。如何做好“编译丛刊”，更好地为清史主体工程服务，是我们一直思考的问题。

几年来，“编译丛刊”翻译出版了十数种外文的清史档案、文献和研究成果，我们希望在清史工程结束时，可以翻译出版三百种左右的档案、文献和研究成果；在结构上适当减少研究成果比例，增加档案和文献比例；在研究成果范围上，除了清史专著外，还要增加清史论文集，以及研究现代早期大国兴衰与世界历史进程的专著与论文集。总之，外文的清史档案、文献和研究成果几个板块相辅相成，构成结构较为完整的“编译丛刊翻译系列”。

我们同时也认识到，仅有“编译丛刊翻译系列”是不够的，因为翻译工作存在无法摆脱的局限性。首先是数量上供不应求。清史工程仅有十年左右的时间，编译工作要尽可能早与快地为主体工程提供史料和研究成果的支持。时间不等人，而翻译又不能违背规律搞大跃进。因此，翻译只能做到少而精，相对于需求而言可谓杯水车薪。其次是质量上难免出现这样那样的问题，很难做到万无一失。翻译工作不是简单的语言转换，在某种意义上是一种再创作。历史著作的翻译尤其困难，对译者的知识结构要求更高，需要他们同时具备良好的语言能力和专业知识。对于我们的需要而言，这种复合型翻译人才相对短缺。即使供求相符，也很难保证在翻译上绝对不出问题。常言道，差之毫厘，失之千里。对于真实犹如生命一样重要的历史学而言，为了利用外文清史史料和研究成果不可不翻译；但不准确或错误较多的翻译还不如无翻译，因为它们不但不会提供真正的帮助，还会误导历史学家犯错误。再次，不是所有史料都适合翻译。不少史料因数量巨大几乎无法完全译成中文，如外文的清史原始档案和报纸等，而它们对纂修清史特别是未来中国的清史研究又绝非无足轻重、可有可无。

因此，对于外语基础较好的专家来说，在使用中译本的同时直接利用更多其他外文清史史料便成为最便捷、最有效的途径。但是，现实情况并非容易做到这一点。且不说外文的清史资源因收藏于国外的档案馆或图书馆，远水不解近渴；即使是收藏于国内档案馆和图书馆的外文清史档案、文献和报刊，由于种种原因，搜寻也绝非易事，学者们要想使用它们往往困难重重。

有鉴于此，我们决定在做好“编译丛刊翻译系列”的同时，增加“编译丛刊影印系列”。我们将选择那些对于纂修清史具有重要参考价值的档案、文献和报刊进行整理和影印，从根本上解决利用外文清史史料困难的问题。为此，我们将组织有关的专家学者对外文清史史料进行必要的整理，包括将手写体转换成印刷体、撰写导语、将外文目录译成中文、设立主题词和编制索引等，以尽可能地方便读者使用。该系列从英文清史史料开始，但绝不限于英文史料，希望今后可以逐渐扩大到其他几个主要的语种。在全部影印工作结束后，我们希望初步建立起外文的清史史料资料库，使中国学者利用外文清史史料可以像利用中文清史史料一样容易。如果那样的话，大型清史工程和未来中国的清史研究必定会比现在更具世界眼光和国际地位。

如此，“编译丛刊”名下便形成翻译和影印两个系列，它们各有侧重，相互补充，以满足不同要求的主体工程专家学者的需要，更好地为新编清史和未来中国的清史研究服务。

国家清史编纂委员会编译组策划整理出版“编译丛刊影印系列”已经很久了，进行了大量的前期调研和立项准备工作，并得到国家清史编纂委员会主任工作会议的批准，项目中心和出版组也给予了我们许多的帮助。如今得以付诸实施，实在是令人欣慰之事。

徐 浩

2007年10月

代前言



Embassy of the United States of America

美国大使馆 新闻文化处

Public Affairs
Section

June 1, 2006

Chief Editor

Guangxi Normal University Press

15 Yucai Road

Guilin, Guangxi Province 541004

The Embassy of the United States of America to the People's Republic of China congratulates the Guangxi Normal University Press on the publication of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) collection of U.S. diplomatic correspondence from diplomatic and consular posts in China.

These documents are an important part of the official archival record of the United States relationship with China. The documents include records relating to the first commercial voyages by American ships in the eighteenth century, the growing relationship in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the Second World War.

Reading and examining these primary source records can allow each generation of historians and researchers to gain a first-hand perspective of the relationship between our governments, societies, and peoples.

By publishing this collection, the Guangxi Normal University Press makes these historic American government documents available to the broad community of scholars and to other public audiences. The Guangxi Normal University Press's publication of these volumes is a welcome contribution, inviting further scholarship on the relations between China and the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Donald M. Bishop

Minister-Counselor for

Press and Cultural Affairs

出版缘起

广西师范大学出版社多年来一直致力于一项有意义的工作，即把世界各地不同机构收藏的有助于中国研究的重要文献整理出版，以享学人。既负此宗旨，则有责任和义务将这些文献，无论何种载体、体裁与学科，无论什么时间断限，无论什么收藏地点和收藏者，只要是中国研究所需而中国学者又不易看到的，都整理出版；而对那些濒临散佚、损毁或是罕为人知的，更是倾尽心力地抢救发掘，以期存亡继绝，不负先人之心血，庶几亦成出版人之功业。

2004年秋，得复旦大学周振鹤教授的指点 and 推荐，我们与美国驻华大使馆新闻文化处取得联系，表达了将美国驻华大使馆美国教育交流中心收藏的美国政府解密档案整理出版的愿望，并提交了实现这一构想的计划书，我们的构想得到了新闻文化处出版主管杨更琪先生的理解和支持。在杨先生的帮助和推动下，这一构想列入了大使馆有关部门的议事日程。出于推动中美两国文化交流和学术研究的愿望，工作计划在大使馆公使衔新闻文化参赞裴孝贤（Donald M. Bishop）先生的主持下讨论获得通过，并正式同意广西师范大学出版社整理出版这些有价值的历史文献。

收藏在美国驻华大使馆美国教育交流中心的美国政府解密档案，包括中美两国往来照会文件、美国国务院关于中国的各种文件、美国军情局有关中国的地区报告和1906年以前美国驻中国18个城市领事馆的领事报告等，是研究中美关系史、中国外交史、中国近现代社会经济史和文化生活史的重要资料。不惟裴孝贤（Donald M. Bishop）先生、杨更琪先生、周振鹤教授，大使馆新闻文化处和美国教育交流中心的田家希（Josh M. Cartin）先生、金大友（Darrell A. Jenks）先生、何可夫（Michael Paul Huff）先生、王瑟（Peg Walther）女士、顾红女士、卢津先生、王伟女士以及中山大学的程焕文教授、福建师大的林金水教授等一大批有识之士，亦乐见其成，尽力推动，与出版社共襄此举，使有关工作早日完成，有关文献早日与众多学者见面。

现在，我们终于可以将我们的工作成果陆续呈献给大家了。

也许我们的工作永远难以承载大家的厚望，但是，大家的支持和帮助，读者的鼓励和期待，将是我们不懈进取和努力工作取之不竭的动力源泉，有了这些，我们才能够做得更好，走得更远。

广西师范大学出版社

1. 本书收录1790—1906年美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告的原件，由美国驻华大使馆美国教育交流中心收藏的缩微胶卷“Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China, 1790—1906”（共20卷）复制整理影印而成。全书共分为25册。

2. 本书以原档为基准，以主文件时间为主进行分册（因附件和插件时间多前后混乱），除第10册外，各册均大致截止于某年底、某半年底或某季度末。第10册截至1883年1月9日，因该文件主题是“1882年的报告”，且这份文件的所有附件时间均为1882年，故将其归入1882年的文件。

3. 第1册有全书总目录，各分册有分册目录，分册目录分列序号、胶卷号、原文件号、文件拟目、时间（均采取公元纪年）及页码6项。

(1)序号：本次整理分册后各册内文件的编排顺序号。

(2)胶卷号：分为胶卷编号与卷数，如本书第1册目录第1页的“胶卷号”栏为“M101—1”，“M101”是胶卷号，“—1”指第1卷。因本书影印所依据的美国驻华大使馆美国教育交流中心收藏的缩微胶卷的编号前缀均为“RG059”，故在本栏中，前缀全部省略。

(3)原文件号：只录文件原有编号者，文件原无编号者本栏留空。如第1册目录序号001至029的文件，因原文件无编号，故该栏留空（见第1册目录1—2页）。

原文件有两个编号的，视不同的情况分别处理：两个编号并列、无法判断主次的，在“原文件号”栏中以“、”隔开，如第1册165页的文件有1和2两个编号，目录“原文件号”为“1、2”（见第1册目录4页）；两个编号可以判断主次的，在“原文件号”栏中以“—”隔开，如第1册353页的文件有45和1两个编号，目录“原文件号”为“45—1”（见第1册目录6页）。

原文件为报纸的，取其卷号和期号，卷号在前，期号在后，以“—”隔开，如第2册28页的文件为《广东纪事报》第7卷第30号，目录“原文件号”为“7—30”（见第2册目录1页）。

除结婚证书外，凡有单独编号或文件时间的附件均在目录中单列一条，但其文件号不列入“原文件号”栏，而列入“文件拟目”栏。如第10册目录中序号053、054的文件为附件，故将其文件号列在“文件拟目”栏（见第10册目录4页）。附件的“原文件号”可分为以下4种情况：附件有时间无编号的，在“文件拟目”栏首标以“附件”二字，如第5册31页的文件为29页11号文件的附件，有时间无编号，在“文件拟目”栏首以“附件”标注（见第5册目录1页）；附件只有序列编号的，以“附件”直接加“序列编号”标注，如第20册15页的文件页面上只有附件序列编号“1”，在“文件拟目”栏首以“附件1”标注（见第20册目录1页）；附件只有原编号而无序列编号的，以“附件”加“（原编号）”组成，如第23册149页的附件上只有原编号“41”，在“文件拟目”栏首以“附件(41)”标注（见第23册目录4页）；附件既有原编号又有序列编号的，以“附件”加“序列编号”加“（原编号）”标注，如第7册284页的附件既有序列编号“C”又有原编号“23”，在“文件拟目”栏首以“附件C(23)”标注（见第7册目录4页）。

(4)文件拟目：依据文件内容，逐份（含附件）概括其主旨；人名及部分地名照录原文，不做翻译；部分人名因原页面文字模糊难辨，只取其明确可辨部分录入；专有名词如报刊、机构等的中译名在每册目录中首次出现时附英文原名，如第2册27页的《广东纪事报》在第2册目录中第1次出现，其后附英文原名 *The Canton Register*（见第2册目录1页）。

(5)文件时间：本栏全部采用公元纪年。原文件既有公元纪年又有帝王纪年的，取公元纪年。原文件只有公元纪年的，照录。原文件只有帝王纪年的，则按照《近世中西史日对照表》(郑鹤声编，北京：中华书局，1981年)标以相应的公元纪年时间。原文件既无帝王纪年时间，也无公元纪年时间的则留空。原文件简介页时间与正文时间不一致的，目录中均取正文时间，如第24册169页的文件，简介页时间为1905年12月18日，正文时间为1905年12月19日，目录中取1905年12月19日(见第24册目录4页)。

4. 部分文件后插有附件，本书按照原编排顺序附在原文件之后。有些文件中标注有附件，但之后并无附件的，本书在编排时一仍其旧，不另做说明，如第18册478页的文件，正文标注有两个附件，但其后并无附件，为原胶卷如此。

5. 部分文件的部分内容重复，但两份文件编号不同，本书予以保留，如第2册61—64页的内容与65—68页的内容重复，但编号不同，予以保留；部分文件主体内容相同，但行文中有些细微差别或者笔迹不一的，予以保留，如第1册291、292页的文件与293、294页的文件主体内容相同，但行文中有些细微差别。

6. 原文件中存在页面文字不清晰的现象，视不同的情况予以删除或保留。其中，原文件文字完全不清楚，已无法辨认阅读的，予以删除，如第20册411页后原有两份文件，但页面文字完全模糊无法辨认，故删除，但目录中予以保留(见第20册目录10页)；页面文字部分模糊，但部分仍可识别，且具有一定使用价值的，均予以保留，如第19册53—56页。部分页面文字不全者，为原胶卷如此，予以保留，如第18册287页。

7. 原文件的编号及编排存在以下现象：缺号，如第17册138页为28号文件，之后就是30号文件，中间无29号文件；重号，编号相同，但内容不同，如第5册280页和282页文件均为2号，但内容不同；错号，疑因原编者笔误而编错，本书正文原样影印，目录照录原文件号，如第5册112页为9号，113页和114页均为11号，之后为12号，依据前后文113页的11号应为10号之误，目录“原文件号”栏照录“11”(见第5册目录2页)；文件编排顺序混乱，如第3册480页33号文件之后是35号文件，之后又是34号文件，本书均按原样编排；有部分表格编排顺序明显颠倒，影响阅读，如第7册13—27页的表格，本书按表格时间先后顺序予以适当调整。

8. 原文件有缺内容的情况，如第8册123页1876年10月20日第24号文件，只有简介页而无正文页，目录予以保留，但标注“有简介无正文”加以说明(见第8册目录3页)。原文件有缺页的情况，如第7册95页与96页的内容不连贯，原胶卷如此。

9. 部分原文件在页面上方有原编者标注的页码，部分页码疑因笔误而编错，但文件号不缺，前后内容连贯，本书保留原样，如第18册529页原编页码为4，530页原编页码为34，但内容前后连贯。

10. 部分页面由于文字太少，在不影响阅读的原则下，将其与前页合并为一页，如第1册61页；部分页面因文字太小而导致阅读困难，本书作局部放大图置于其后，如第2册540页页面文字很小，遂在541—544页做8份局部放大图，以方便识读；原文件存在一份文件被分成多个页面的情况，本书将其拼合为完整的一个页面，如第18册164页的“总督公告”，原胶卷共分为8页，现拼合为一页。

11. 1830年以后的部分文件原档案已编有目录，本书按照时间顺序整理编排后，将原目录作为“附录”置于第25册后。

原缩微胶卷说明

本缩微件共复制了20册文件，这些文件大部分是在1790年2月21日至1906年8月9日之间美国驻中国广州领事代表向美国国务院呈送的急件。这些急件及其附件，除了极少数之外，都是按照时间顺序编排的。每册被拍摄在单独的一个胶卷中，分布如下：

胶卷	册	起止日期
1	1	1790年2月21日—1834年4月20日
2	2	1834年9月2日—1839年4月19日
3	3	1839年5月13日—1849年12月22日
4	4	1850年2月13日—1857年8月27日
5	5	1858年1月1日—1867年12月31日
6	6	1868年2月14日—1873年4月29日
7	7	1873年5月8日—1876年11月27日
8	8	1877年1月4日—1880年12月27日
9	9	1881年1月4日—1884年9月27日
10	10	1884年10月13日—1887年6月30日
11	11	1887年7月12日—1890年7月25日
12	12	1890年8月5日—1897年12月29日
13	13	1898年1月17日—1899年12月30日
14	14	1900年1月2日—1900年12月31日
15	15	1901年1月4日—1902年4月25日
16	16	1902年5月1日—1903年5月29日
17	17	1903年6月1日—1904年4月23日
18	18	1904年5月3日—1905年3月31日
19	19	1905年4月1日—1905年12月30日
20	20	1906年1月3日—1906年8月9日

1830年7月14日之前的急件无目录，之后的文件目录记录在本缩微胶卷的第1卷中。

在这些文件所包括的时间内，美国国务院在广州设立领事馆，直至1902年12月9日变为总领事馆。在一段时间内，美国驻澳门、黄浦、汕头、海口、北海及琼州（海南岛）的领事机构均属于广州总领事馆的管辖范围或通过它向美国国务院汇报。

这些领事报告中的很大一部分都是呈送给美国国务院的例行公事性质的说明信及附件，许多文件是表

格（通常在打印好的表格上填写），记录收取的定期费用、美国船舰的到达和离开、贸易统计资料以及领事馆日常行使职务过程中收集的其他数据。1870年它们被美国国务院接收后，大部分作为附件的统计资料从说明信中分出，分发到美国国务院和财政部的不同档案中。

除了上述资料，不时还有相当详细的、涉及范围极广的报告，如1812年战争前美国海员被英国人强行征用、早期的鸦片贸易、海盗、排外及反传教士的暴乱，还包括1905年义和团运动和联合抵制美国运动，中国人移民美国及其他国家，广西、云南及海南岛的暴动，粤汉铁路建设以及洪灾、饥荒、流行病等。

在美国国家档案馆第59组档案，即美国国务院的一般记录（General Records）中有好几卷含有中美关系的附加材料，这些材料包括对美国驻华领事的指示，可以和来自广州及其他驻华美国领事馆的急件互为补充。与这些急件有间接关系的，还有来自美国驻华官员的急件（缩微文件92号）、对美国驻华官员的指示（缩微文件77号部分内容）、中国驻美公使馆致美国国务院备忘录（缩微文件98号），以及美国国务院致中国驻美公使馆备忘录（缩微文件99号部分内容）。所有这些系列文件于1906年8月14日中断，因为美国国务院采用往来信件文件归档的方法，而不是照常规按照主题用单一数字法（single numerical case file）归档。日常事件的信函被归入“辅助文件”（minor file）。1910年，这种方法被中止，美国国务院现行的十进制（decimal system）主题分类方法被采用。数字法表示的文件、“辅助文件”以及十进制表示的文件于1929年存放到美国国家档案馆中。

在第84组档案，即美国国务院驻外办事处文件中，有已被移至美国国家档案馆的美国外交机构和驻华领事馆的记录，其中包括1845年至1912年广东领事馆的文件。

Original Introduction of Microfilm

In this microcopy are reproduced twenty volumes that consist, for the most part, of despatches addressed to the Department of State from consular representatives of the United States at Canton, China, between February 21, 1790, and August 9, 1906. These despatches, with their enclosures, are arranged, with very few exceptions, in chronological order. The volumes, each of which has been photographed on a separate roll, are distributed as follows:

<u>Roll</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Inclusive Dates</u>
1	1	Feb. 21, 1790 - Apr. 20, 1834
2	2	Sept. 2, 1834 - Apr. 19, 1839
3	3	May 13, 1839 - Dec. 22, 1849
4	4	Feb. 13, 1850 - Aug. 27, 1857
5	5	Jan. 1, 1858 - Dec. 31, 1867
6	6	Feb. 14, 1868 - Apr. 29, 1873
7	7	May 8, 1873 - Nov. 27, 1876
8	8	Jan. 4, 1877 - Dec. 27, 1880
9	9	Jan. 4, 1881 - Sept. 27, 1884
10	10	Oct. 13, 1884 - June 30, 1887
11	11	July 12, 1887 - July 25, 1890
12	12	Aug. 5, 1890 - Dec. 29, 1897
13	13	Jan. 17, 1898 - Dec. 30, 1899
14	14	Jan. 2, 1900 - Dec. 31, 1900
15	15	Jan. 4, 1901 - Apr. 25, 1902
16	16	May 1, 1902 - May 29, 1903
17	17	June 1, 1903 - Apr. 23, 1904
18	18	May 3, 1904 - Mar. 31, 1905
19	19	Apr. 1, 1905 - Dec. 30, 1905
20	20	Jan. 3, 1906 - Aug. 9, 1906

The contents of despatches dated prior to July 14, 1830, are not registered, after that date they are registered on the first roll of this microcopy.

During the period covered by these volumes Canton was classified as a consulate by the Department of State until December 9, 1902, when the status of the post was changed to that of a consulate general. Within the consular district of Canton, and reporting to the Department of State through Canton, there were, for brief periods, consular agencies at Macao, Whampoa, Swatow, Hoikow, Pakhoi, and Kiung-Chow (Hainan Island).

A large number of these consular despatches are covering letters for enclosures of a routine nature forwarded to the Department of State. Many of these are tables (frequently prepared on printed forms), of consular fees received, of arrivals and departures of American vessels, of trade statistics, and of other data collected in the ordinary course of consular duty. After 1870, upon receipt by the

Department of State, most statistical enclosures were separated from their covering letters and distributed among various other records of the Department of State and of the Department of the Treasury.

In addition to this type of material there are, occasionally, fairly detailed despatches covering a wide range of subjects. Included among these are reports of the impressment of American seamen by the British prior to the War of 1812; of the early opium trade; of piracy; of anti-foreign and anti-missionary disturbances, including the Boxer Rebellion and the anti-American boycott of 1905; of Chinese immigration to the United States and other countries; of rebellions in Kwangsi and Yunan provinces and Hainan Island; of the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railroad; and of floods, famines, and epidemics.

In Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State, in the National Archives there are several series of volumes containing additional material on the relations between China and the United States. Complementary to the despatches from Canton and other American consular posts in China are instructions to United States consuls in China. Also related to these, though less directly, are despatches from United States Ministers in China (File Microcopy 92), instructions to United States Ministers in China (part of File Microcopy 77), notes from the Chinese Legation in the United States to the Department of State (File Microcopy 98), and notes from the Department of State to the Chinese Legation in the United States (part of File Microcopy 99). All of these series were discontinued on August 14, 1906, when the Department adopted the practice of filing incoming and outgoing correspondence, not of a routine nature, by subject in a single numerical case file. Correspondence on routine matters was placed in a "minor file." In 1910 this system was abandoned and the Department's present decimal system of subject classification adopted. The numerical case file, the "minor file," and the decimal file are in the National Archives through 1929.

In Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State, there are records kept by American diplomatic and consular posts in China that have been transferred to the National Archives. Among these are the records of the consulate at Canton, 1845-1912.

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第一册目录

序号	胶卷号	原文件号	文件拟目	文件时间	页码
001	M101-1		致美国总统阁下的信件		1
002	M101-1		嘉庆二十二年四月二十八日总督及粤海关部代理 对美国人 Wilcocks 提交的海盗事件报告的答复	1817-6-12	6
003	M101-1		John Kendreck 致 Joseph Bariell 的信件	1792-3-28	8
004	M101-1		J. Howell 致 Joseph Bariel 等人的信件	1795-5-11	18
005	M101-1		Samuel Snow 表示收到其作为广州领事的委托书	1790-2-21	27
006	M101-1		Samuel Snow 的来信	1799-12-28	28
007	M101-1		以 Samuel Snow 为见证人的两份保证书的副本	1799-12-28	30
008	M101-1		Samuel Snow 的来信	1800-11-9	35
009	M101-1		Samuel Snow 的来信及其副本	1801-1-24	38
010	M101-1		Samuel Snow 来信附寄 1800 年下半年美国船只进 入广州港的报告及此信的副本	1801-1-28	46
011	M101-1		Samuel Snow 来信提及他的父亲的恳求,并表示在 其离开期间,将任命 Sullivan Dorr 代理领事馆事务	1801-1-28	49
012	M101-1		Samuel Snow 来信附寄 1800 年 12 月 31 日至 1801 年 7 月 1 日船只进入广州港的半年报告	1802-4-14	50
013	M101-1		Samuel Snow 来信附寄 1801 年 7 月 31 日至 1802 年 1 月 1 日美国船只进入广州港的半年报告	1802-12-10	51
014	M101-1		Samuel Snow 致国务卿 James Madison 的信件	1803-1-1	52
015	M101-1		Samuel Snow 来信附寄 1801 年 12 月 31 日至 1803 年 1 月 9 日船只进入广州港的年度报告	1803-6-10	55
016	M101-1		Samuel Snow 表示收到上一年 4 月 9 日国务院来信 的副本、1801 年 8 月 1 日及 1802 年 8 月 26 日的信件 原件,但没有收到上次议会会议讨论的法律的副本	1804-2-6	57
017	M101-1		领事代办 Edward Canington 关于几个美国公民的身 份承认请求的信件副本	1804-12-6	59
018	M101-1		领事代办 Edward Canington 关于美国公民 John Barson 的身份承认请求的信件副本	1804-12-6	60
019	M101-1		船长 B. W. Lage 的来信	1804-12-7	61
020	M101-1		领事代办 Edward Canington 表示收到本月 7 日的 信件副本	1804-12-11	62
021	M101-1		船长 B. W. Lage 的来信	1804-12-11	64

✓022	M101-1		领事代办 Edward Canington 转送被英国战舰拘留的美国船员的护照副本和一份原件,以及这些船员写给他的信件	1804-12-31	65
✓ 023	M101-1		Samuel Snow 来信转送两份 1804 年的船只进入广州港的半年报告,以及一些信件的副本	1805-9-22	66
✓ 024	M101-1		领事代办 Edward Canington 的来信,报告美国船长 James Cooper 的违法行为	1805-10-14	69
✓ 025	M101-1		领事代办 Edward Canington 的来信,正式请求并呼吁中美政府对违背国家权利的暴力行为采取措施		71
✓ 026	M101-1		领事代办 Edward Canington 来信附寄 John Gadnier 的证言副本,以及他致 Ralsey 船长的两封信件的副本	1805-11-25	73
✓ 027	M101-1		John Gadnier 的证言	1805-10-17	76
✓ 028	M101-1		领事代办 Edward Canington 递交的关于将 John Gadinier 证言作废的原始文件	1805-11-25	78
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To His Excellency The President of
The United States of America
The Missionists who have heretofore sub-
scribed their names, American citizens residing &
trading at Canton in China beg leave in the
most respectful manner to present to Your
Excellency; that the situation of foreigners in
being on a different footing from that of any
other civilized country; it appears to the Memo-
rists that the citizens of the United States
trading here and the traders they are engaged in
should be subjected to such regulations of the
Chinese government as may appear best adapt-
ed to remedy some more vexatious the Memo-
rists labor under. That also the Chinese
government should acknowledge any person
residing here as diplomatic capacity yet it
recognizes a head or chief of congregation
trading here as the organ of the whole nation
and in a great measure responsible for the
conduct of each individual.

That the Consul of the United States
residing here has not the means of being
effectually useful to his countrymen
in their intercourse with the Officers
of

of the Chinese Government, and supporting the dignity of the flag of which he has charge; in consequence of which it frequently happens that impositions are placed on the Memorialists that are viewed by the citizens or subjects of other nations, whose representatives have the means to oppose with firmness and effect the first attempts which if successfully resisted are seldom renewed, but when once a new imposition has been submitted to, it is considered an established custom, and is renewed at a right from the Nation that has yielded.

Individuals finally, frequently their interests to submit, rather than put themselves seasonally to the expense and delay attending the opposition so that by being disunited you memorialists become separately a prey to the rapaciousness of the officers of this government.

The Memorialists beg leave further to represent to your Excellency that the Port of Canton having become the resort of American Merchant ship trading to various parts of the world some of which are unhealthy, That an experienced Physician and Surgeon attached to the

The

The American Consulate here would probably
 save many valuable lives; thousands of pay-
 ment among Seamen are so small as not to
 make it an object for a person of suitable tal-
 ents to visit here for the sake of practice;
 every European Nation has one or more expe-
 rienced Physicians attached to their Factories
 who take no pay for their services; this has
 brought the Americans of all classes to the
 situation of paupers regarding to themselves
 as medical wants and to the flag they sail,
 and live under; even in a case where a wound
 was inflicted by the English on the person of
 an officer of an American Ship the Missionaries
 had no other alternative but to depend
 upon the charity of the Surgeons of the
 English Factory; Your Missionaries
 therefore most respectfully pray that your
 Excellency will take the trade of this
 country under your serious consideration
 so that such alterations may be made, as
 will place it in as favorable a situation
 as that of other Nations, to this end we
 most respectfully suggest that a more
 efficient Consular Establishment be
 found

proceed, and that the United States allow the
 Consul a salary of Three Thousand Dollars
 per annum, and purchase a suitable Factory
 for the permanent residence of himself and
 wife. That an experienced Physician be
 appointed to the Consulate with a salary of
 one Thousand Dollars per annum with
 liberty to practice and receive emoluments
 for this sum but to be restricted from trading
 and that the United States authorize the
 Consul to employ the expense of procuring trans-
 lations of representations to his superior au-
 thorities on the subject of importations
 placardum trade by their inferiors and
 other expenses incurred for the general good,
 be that a Surgeon be attached to the Con-
 sulate with a salary of five hundred or
 one thousand Dollars per annum.

Your Missionaries have to the wisdom
 of your Excellency the means of reimbursing
 the United States for the said Salaries and
 Expenses but as far as they are concerned
 are perfectly willing that it should be
 provided for the trade, either by a tonnage
 duty on the ships employed or by
 any

any other Mode that will bear up to the
Vessels bound here to foreign Ports equally
with those bound to America.

Your Memorialists beg leave to subscribe
themselves with great Respect

Your Excellency's

Most obedient

& Humble Servants.

Council at South

George Thayer

William Blanchard

William M. Davis

John A. M. Ship

Daniel H. Sturges

Perkins & Co.

J. S. Wilcox

Nicholas G. Lyman

Philip W. M. M. M.

John H. A. L.

M. M. M. M.

Anna M. M.

William F. M.

Yeang, The Viceroy, and acting Hoppoo, to The Hong Merchants.
The following has been received from the Vice Roy Office:

On the 22^d of the 4th Moon of the 22^d year of Kea-
king, The American Sa-pan Wilcocks presented a statement saying,
that a ship of the said nation being anchored at Cobre Point on
the 11th of the Moon at 8 O'clock at night, there were three fast
boats came and said they had a letter to present, and that
they would procure Pilots for them. The People of the ship not
knowing, the Cheat gave a Rope to bring the Pirate boats alongside
when upwards of 20 Pirates one after another went on board the
ship, killed four men, the Chief mate, Steward and sailors -
whose bodies they threw into the sea. Three men were wounded
one of whom died a day after. That the Pirates intimidated
by threats the foreign seamen and made them point out where
the Splice was: and that they plundered specie Casks containing
7000 Dollars. Clothes &c. It is begged that the Pirates may be
apprehended and the Chief murderer on an early day be made to
perfect his life &c.

This has been laid before me the Vice Roy Piratical
Banditti plundering a foreign ship and murdering the Mercantile
seamen is the highest possible degree of cruelty and wickedness.
The said foreign merchants having crossed the sea for commercial
purposes, to be murdered by Pirates is an extremely lamentable
case. When I found out this case and the local officers stated it,
I gave strict orders to all the Civil and Military officers, and to
the officers of the War Boats to go in person, and with a Military
force to search in every direction. I assigned a limited period
during which they are to make the strictest search, and if they
do not take the offenders within that time, and report to me I stated
my determination to break all of them both Civil and Military officers -
in records. On receiving the preceding statement of Pirates
I am enjoin the most diligent search. I required that the
Pirates with their booty should be apprehended speedily that im-
mediate and strict justice may be inflicted. It is proper to
state these occurrences to you the Hoppoo, that you may frame
my point and deliver it to the Merchants to be transmitted to the said
Sa-pan for his information.

On

On coming before me the Hoppoo, Northwith transmit
it to the Hong Merchants, that they may promulge to the same
To-han, information of the strict injunctions which have been given
to all the Civil and Military (or naval) Officers to make the strictest
search - that they are absolutely enjoined to seize the pirates with
the booty in order should to bring them to strict justice and
console the minds of men from distant lands.

I do not oppose - a special Edict -

Chia Hing 22^d Year 4th Moon - 28th Day -

Macao in China Nov 28th 1892

Joseph B. Smith Esq.

Dear Sir

This will be handed
you by Mr. Schuyler Doan who goes to America
in the King Yung Capt. Wm Rogers and does
serve to inform you that I arrived again
at Macao on the 7th of December last from
the North west coast of America with a
Cargo of One Thousand Seven Hundred Ounces which
I have here just sold for the sum of
Twenty one Thousand Spanish Real Dollars
on account of a total prohibition having
taken place among the Chinese with re-
gard to the Opium Trade —

Howson

However I am now fitting out the Brig for another voyage to the North West Coast, where it is my intention to winter. Consequently I shall not be in China ^{again} until the month of November 1793. It is very expensive in fitting out a Vessel from this place and the Chinese would not permit me to go to Canton with my cargo. This ^{Season} on account of the Protestants.

I have often attempted to send letters to you, but have as often been disappointed through the many difficulties attendant, being greatly embarrassed when an American, the Portuguese government would not suffer me to enter their port with my Vessel to Refit. I also found it very difficult to get Provisions, Sail, Rigging, &c.,

and thus situated I unfortunately lost the
 season; by which means is brought home
 Vessels more than Thousand dollars in debt,
 therefore I was obliged to make use of
 Martineau's Money and also to borrow three
 Thousand ^{dollars} more to enable me to provide the
 Voyage. I was prepared to have four
 dispatches by the Colombia but she failed
 contrary to my orders or expectations, therefore
 something handsome might have been
 sent you from me.

I may have heard the reports
 to you respecting the sale of the ship but
 I assure you it was nothing but a sham
 sale nearly to help me through my
 Difficulties and Troubles.

4

I sold the Cargo of the Sloop when I first arrived at Macao for the sum of Eighteen Thousand dollars, and Martinique Yarn for Eight Thousand Dollars —

Being thus circumstanced and so situated at present, cannot send the Paper I would wish. However as I wish to convince you that I have shown the utmost in my Power for the benefit and Interest of the Concerned, therefore will now make you this Proposal, which I hope will be satisfactory to you, which is for me either to continue in the Employ as usual or I will take ^{the Ship} on my own account from the 1st of April 1798, and abide by all losses and Gains from that date; for which I will allow

you the Sum of Twenty thousand dollars⁵
 with an Order of Twelve per cent from that
 state until payment is made. and in case
 I should not make a good Voyage my Credit
 is such in China that you can depend on
 the money being remitted to you or paid to
 your certain Attorneys or Agents on my arrival
 from the North West Coast in the year 1793

The Kipell is now so far in debt that
 I really wish not to turn her on your hands.
 and I am altogether willing to conduct accor-
 ding to your Determination, but it is
 sincerely my opinion that my offer is most
 advantageous —

On Case I am continued in the
 Employ. (as Captain and Supra Cargo) and
 am

I am to proceed as usual, according to our
 first agreement when I left Boston I shall
 consider the Columbia as consigned to me
 and shall expect a Commission on the sale
 and purchase of her cargoes of this her second
 Voyage to the North west Coast of America by
 Othman I shall expect to receive customary
 Perquisites and Emoluments which is allowed
 to Commanders and Supra Cargos who Trans-
 act Business to and from China to the
 North West Coast of America which is five
 hundred and six Rupees per month as wages for
 a Commander and five per cent Commissions
 as Supra Cargo — You will therefore con-
 =fult your own Interest and I shall con-
 =tinue to exert myself ^{to} the utmost of my
 abilities for the benefit of the concerned
 of

And please wait your final Decision on
the Subject and your answer to this will
inform me how to proceed, and I shall
conduct accordingly -

In my last Voyage I purchased of
the Native fine Packs of Land, and copies
of the Deeds which was signed there be
just your this fine opportunity

Your letter to Capt Gray I received
but found it differs from what I expected
and thought to have the Consenting of
all your Messengers in this part of the
world, and had the Columbia been
sent to me it would have been much
more to the Benefit to the Commerce
as she could have returned to America
this Season

8.

I am confident you have been told many untruths respecting the cargo and matters have been represented in a wrong light neither have you had true amount send in to you, for I can prove that the Guns which was on board the Columbia when she arrived at Canton was sold by Messrs. Shaw and Randall for Twenty Six dollar Thousand dollars and upwards and might have sold for much more. But there was too much smuggling and the officers even encouraged the people to follow their examples, they have not only made their boats and take of it themselves - when I was
on

the Coast the last Voyage the Nations⁹
 gave me every Information, of their sell-
 ing Numbers of Skins to the Officers
 and People, which was sold at Canton
 and ~~from~~ the Chineas have since
 Informed me of Numbers sold them, one
 lot in particular of Thirty Six Skins
 Thus you will find how things have
 been Conducted, and after giving you
 these hints Sir would recommend it to
 you to look into the matter as you now
 have a very good opportunity of Redressing
 yourself; and you may depend on my
 Honour and Integrity in giving you every
 Information and assistance in my next
 which will be in a few days &

And further you may rely on my ren-
 dering you a proper statement of my
 affairs and transactions and am Sir
 Yours and ready to my first agreement
 and am content to stay and prosecute
 the Voyage or Voyages to the end and
 for many Particulars relative to this
 Matter I would refer you to Mr Dore
 as he is now waiting - and am Sir with
 much Esteem

Your very humble Servant
 John Kendrick

Tanton 11 May, 1793

Joseph Barrel, Samuel Brown,
Crowel Hatch, Charles Bullfinch
and John Darby; Esquires, }

Sirs,

I wrote to
you from the Island of O-Whahoo the
19th of December last, and left the let-
ter with Captain Brown to be forward-
-ed, via England. Eleven days after,
he and Capt. Gordon were both murder-
-ed there by the Chief of the Island, in
consequence of which the Vessels after-
-ward proceeded hither, instead of going
round Cape Horn. The letter was for-
-warded from hence by the last ship,
which sailed nearly two months ago.

My former letter informed you of the death of Captain Kendrick, on the 12th of December, at Oahu; and I now enclose you an extract from my Journal of that date, which contains all necessary particulars. I arrived here the beginning of February and found the debts he had accumulated were immense, and much beyond my ability to pay with the property of yours in my possession. Justice to the creditors present obliged me to make a dividend to them of what the property produced. The business is not yet wound up, and I cannot exactly say what will be the deficiency, — but I suppose it will be about 12 or 13 per cent. Not included in this Estimate is a bond to the late William Douglas

for two thousand three hundred and twenty two dollars, dated the 1st April, 1795 with interest @ 20 p cent. Ann: The penalty of this Bond is only of the same amount as the Principal; which has arisen from the ignorance of the man who drew it. There is also Eight thousand Dollars due to Dⁿ E. J. Martinez which Capt: Kendrick made use of on his first voyage here. I have given Dⁿ Manuel de Agote, & Dⁿ Julia de Fuentes, the Spanish Surcargoes, the Papers relative thereto, for the use of their friend and countryman. If there should be any debts to the Chinese which I am pretty confident there will not be, except to the Comprador whose account rises to six hundred dollars, I shall make them a dividend

in common with the other Creditors, and pay the deficiency out of my own pocket, and value on you for the same. It is absolutely necessary some steps should be taken to retrieve the character of the Americans here. Such villainies have been practised as have frightened the Chinese from having any dealings with them on that liberal scale they would otherwise adopt. The Owners of the Hope, who will, I trust, be obliged to pay Capt. Ingraham's debts to consequence, are now defaulters Forty three thousand, eight hundred and twenty one dollars. I have seen the Bond, in which Ingraham binds them; Specifying also the names of Thos. H. Perkins, Fred. W. Geyer &

one of his Brothers.

The Washington landed here, or rather put on board the Surprise Snow which landed her brought them up, One Thousand and fifty three Sea Otter Skins, and fifteen and forty Tails, which I sold for Sixteen Thousand, seven hundred & fifty six dollars, Cash. The Washington was sold for Thirteen Hundred dollars. I bought her, and am going to the N.W. coast on my own account, connected with some Chinese Merchants. I expect to be back next December, and shall then write to you very fully respecting every thing - wind up all the accounts - and transmit you the papers, which, I believe, will be the only remittance you ever

have had, or ever will have, from the Washington. Indeed when I consider the conduct of the men to whom you have entrusted the management of your business and speculations in this part of the world, I wonder only that you are not worse off. Except Mr. Hoskins, I hardly ever saw a man in your ^{or W.} employ, who was not either fool or rogue — and your commanders united both those characters. I shall, gentlemen, at a future period, unfold some of their conduct to you, which, if you have not long since ceased to wonder will make you wonder in good earnest.

I should endeavour to send you the accounts and papers belonging to the Washington now —

but it will be December before
the Ships which will sail from hence
in a few days can arrive in England
and three months more would be
lost before they have reached Boston.
Besides the Papers are volumi-
-nous; and I presume you do not
wish to pay freight for them. As
I have conducted every part of
the business openly and above board,
I shall send you vouchers and
certificates for every particular thing
as far as the confused state of the
deceased's Books &c will allow.
The Skins were sold well. They are
now nearly 15 dollars each. Mr. Drum-
mond of the English Company, sold
a large one for 10½ Dollars. That is
a material difference. - Had I bro^t:

the vessel up, it would have been attended with an expence of three thousand five hundred dollars; whilst the freight I paid Capt. Greene was only three hundred. I hope this economy will be agreeable to you it has at least the charm of novelty to recommend it.

The Deeds of the land purchased on the N. West, are in my possession. I shall leave them here to be forwarded by the first vessel of the season for Boston. If you knew the land, as well as I do, you would not be very anxious about the fate of them. To every other part of Mr. Barrell's letter of the 2nd Jan'y. 1793, no answer is needed; as the decease of Capt. Kendrick

settles all that business; which, had
he lived it would have been imprac-
-ticable for him to have fulfilled.
Had he acceded to your proposal.

Should I be fortunate
in my voyage to the coast, I shall
very probably be in Boston, in the
autumn of 1796; but should you
have an opportunity of acknow-
-ledging the receipt of this letter,
or wish to give me any direc-
-tions concerning the subject of it,
you had better write to me, to
the care of James M. Bosma Esq-
of the Dutch Company, Canton or
Macao.

I have the honour
to be, with much deference
and esteem;

Gentlemen,
Yr most obedient
and humble servant
Israel

"Carleton"

Sir,

Boston, 25 February 1798.

I do myself the pleasure to acknowledge your favor, enclosing my commission of Consul at Canton in China, and to request that you will present me in the most respectful manner to the President of the United States, with my grateful acknowledgments for the honor he has thus conferred upon me - and my sincere wishes that his administration may be as happy to himself, as it is important and beneficial to our highly favored country.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Chaw.

Abias Lear Esquire

anton 28 December 1799.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose to you by W. Bell
Supercargo of the Ship Mary, a Copy of a Protest made by
David Lamb commander of the Ship Wlyps against his
Officers and crew for, traitorally taking his Ship from him
on the north west coast of America and confining him in Irons
&c, also a copy of an agreement signed by the said Officers
and crew for the said purpose.

The Eliza and Dispatst that relieved Captain Lamb
the Coast, and took each an Officer and sailor of the mutinous
out of his Ship, arrived here with them in October and Novem-
ber last, and early in December the Wlyps came in. ~~After~~
after his arrival at the instance of Captain Lamb, I put all the
mutineers in Irons, and distributed them on board of the
American Ships destined for Massachusetts and Rhode Island
to be taken home for trial.

I have also taken the depositions
of eight Officers belonging to the Eliza and Dispatst, stating
they knew of the affair, and have enclosed them under seal
to Judge Lowell of Massachusetts to be opened in Court and produced
in trial. The purport of them are, the situation in which they
found Capt Lamb confined, the conversation that passed between
them

him, Satter, Carnes, Bruce and themselves on the subject, then releasing and restoring him to his command, The confinement of Satter, on the restoration of peace and harmony on board the ship.

On the 16th Instant the Ship Tallas Captain Ward of Salem, with Satter and Smith on board, and the Eliza Capt Rowan of Boston with Carnes and Coffin, sailed for America. By the Hope Capt Donner who sails tomorrow for Rhode Island, I shall send Henry & Holdings, the remainder of the mutineers will go in all next month.

Altho they merit the most severe punishment, yet I could not without injuring my feelings anticipate part of it, by holding them in Irons during so long a passage as from China to America, I have therefore permitted the Captains to take them off while at sea, but to put them immediately on again on making the land.

One of the Prisoners made his escape from the Eliza two nights before she sailed, a strict search has been made to no purpose, but as the Officers of all the Ships in port have orders to secure him if he attempts to come on board I have very little doubt, but I shall recover him again.

I have the honour to be, with great
Respect, Sir, your most obedient
and very humble servant.

Timothy Pickens Esq.
Secretary of State
Of the United States of America

Samuel Brown

This is to Certify to all whom it may concern that
 David Searle Commander of the Ship Mylius of Boston
 in New England: Was on the thirteenth day of April 1799
 between the Islands of these and four in the afternoon lying
 within four or five leagues of the Union Charlotte Islands
 on the North West coast of America, in getting on the Starboard
 Tacks by the Compass rose way, viewing of the Land, violently
 seized upon by four or five crew over from behind seizing
 round the Body & Arms, and the others grasping my
 hands - they told me I was their prisoner, and no longer
 Commander of the Ship (the rest of the crew coming off
 at the same time). I was exceedingly surprised and alarmed
 at this violent treatment, and asked them if they knew
 what they were doing, and if I had given them any leave
 to take my Ship from me, they replied they were in
 danger of their lives, I asked them in what respect, whether
 I had threatened any of them, or had had any difference
 with them since leaving the Sandwich Islands: they
 answered no, but that they were most afraid and again
 repeated, that they were in fear of their lives, one said
 that he recollect ^{his purpose of being a clerk, further wanted} Reason - another name Molasses - another
 name Chocolate. I asked them who was going to command
 the Ship they answered that they had got a Commander
 for her, upon which John Foster (who had come with
 me as Chief Officer and whom I had ordered from his Office
 and turned forward among the people) stepped aft in the
 Quarter deck, and they the people told him to take Command
 of the ship. He immediately walked to the Weather side of the
 Quarter Deck, and ordered me to be instantly put in Irons
 and said that he was a Navigator and that I knew it, and
 that he had former owned a bigger Ship than this, I asked
 him then what he was going to do with the Ship; his Answer
 was that he was going to fetch a cargo of skins for the Queen
 I asked them if they would let me know the particulars of my
 Cables, they told me Yes, but that it was not yet ready, they

they being employed in bringing the Markets & fustels
 upon deck). I waited a few minutes and then went down
 into the cabin. John Fatten followed me and two or three
 of the people, with a pair of Mead cuffs and they imme-
 diately put my hands into them, Fatten saying it was best
 to be safe as I was a very powerfull man - and which
 they Anded me into my state Room Locked the door
 shut the Windows and placed a Sentry near me with a
 loaded pistol and a cutlass - put in a Bedstead for me to sleep
 & Russians in, and I was most fluffed in the affair of my
 own Examinations. I remained in that situation for a
 couple of days, and which I begged them to let me have the Window open
 for the Benefit of the Air and the privilege of going to the
 Messing in the Cabin, both of which they granted. In this
 situation I remained till the evening, in the afternoon
 when being in Fudalstare Harbour in company with the
 Ship Eliza James Bowen and the Dispatch William Parke
 accompanied these Gentlemen came on board to see me
 and to Accommodate matters upon which I told them I
 would agree to any thing that should be proposed - Upon
 which by John Fatten's permission I was Released from my state
 Room, and had the Party, and have given me the go
 on board the Eliza, where I spent the afternoon and
 evening, without being able to bring matters to a conclusion
 the next morning I went on board the Eliza, where I
 found John Fatten, while on board in the course of the
 conversation with John Fatten, I told him he had treated
 me very freely - his Answer was that I had brought
 it on myself, I went down then into the Cabin, after being
 there a few minutes down came Fatten and Capt Bowen
 Fatten then said Captain Davis, I am a Gentleman and
 on board it, and I will give you a Gentleman's satisfac-
 tion immediately if you will go on shore with me,
 what dwelling place I he replied No, I replied I shall
 do no such thing - when you get to Boston the Law will
 satisfy you, and if that does not I will - the discussion then

Consider till after I reach port, when we went on Deck, faster
 than I could come and find Capt. Davis there is your ship
 go and take her if you please, I have nothing more to do with
 her. I replied I will not receive her in a ^{distressing} situation
 you must deliver her to me in the same situation she was
 in when you took her, he replied he should have nothing
 further to do with her, I might take her on board here as I
 pleased -- he then went on board the Mylar and from
 Port Antonio and board the Chica again, Mr. Coates and Mr.
 Brown as few minutes after also came on board of the Chica
 that we conversation passed between us and them from
 after Capt. Davis left + Dr. Smith Mr. Hendrick and myself
 went on board the Mylar and called the crew off, we
 asked them if they had any objections to my taking the
 command of the ship and then doing their duty they
 answered me & promised they could be upon their duty
 they were before the meeting, upon which I told them they
 should live as well as the ship could afford they replied
 they wanted no more -- I then told them that they had
 been deceived by Mr. Jackson, they said the first time to forsake
 it and that had led them into the trap had been the
 first to think from it, we decided to that effect, I asked them
 if I should have any difference with them just as left the South
 - Sea Islands, they answered I should not and they said that
 I should not then I said I would not have it not been for
 Lutton, I told them that I was very well satisfied that they
 had been deceived by Lutton -- that I never had had as my
 Confession to Campbell of them except out of the South Sea
 Islands -- that I freely forgive them & promised they would
 return to their duty like good men: and receive some
 very good distribution on board the ship, and as a
 proof of my sincerity, I would ^{an obligation} ~~make~~ ^{commit} to
 give to them all the rights and privileges engaged to
 them in the Articles of Agreement signed in London that
 they agreed to and come on board upon which I took possession
 of the ship: Ordered them to furnish accommodations in ships

Duty which they willingly must attend as usual - then
 with the advice of the Captains and Officers of the Ship China
 and Brigantine I took Father and bound the ship and equip-
 ments in this case of tomorrow my self was a prisoner and in
 Capt. Rawson agreeing to take care of the Prisoner Officer
 in his vessel and Capt. Parrott (the other) and have
 done this protest: and I do hereby protest against John
 Father John (as a redoubtable Prisoner as being the sole
 instigators of the said Mutiny, and for aiding and abetting
 therein. For the Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my
 hand and seal, in the Harbour of Luddethree on the
 Starboard Coast of America on the Eleventh day of May
 in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred
 and Ninety Nine -

Signed and Sealed in the
 presence of us:

Signed / David Lamb

Signed / James Brown

William Birchard Esq.
 John Henshaw
 Job Jackson
 Samuel Burdett
 Samuel Minter Esq.
 Isaac Davis

Canton 28 December 1799 A true copy of the original
 Test: Witness Samuel Minter

We whose Names are Underwritten Officers & Gentlemen
 are Board the Ship *Alfred* Commanded by David Paul
 of Boston State of Massachusetts do for the Reasons annexed
 that is to say: That the said David Paul being Captain
 Ensign of Regular Bordered totally Unable to Guide the Ship
 and that we have from the Captain that he has Ordered
 to be furnished necessarily wrapped being Lost over on the
 27th of December on the Land of Cape Delgado & are on
 the North West Coast of America that the said David
 has threatened our Lives when on the Act of performing
 our Duty on board the Ship & we do solemnly Declare
 that we are not from of our Lives from one moment
 and to another and that for Causes & Reasons above
 stated our Officers & Gentlemen think proper for the
 Safety of our Lives & the Property of our Vessels to
 Displace & Confine the said David till an Opportunity offers
 to send him to America that by our free will Consent
 & Agents without any advice from any Person or persons
 here unto felt and Observed & feel this —

Affirmed! John Lathin
 John Cannon
 Stephen Samuel Law
 William Locke
 John Randall
 Edward Smith
 John Bullen
 x Henry Holsten
 David Hornumway
 John J. Fisher
 Elisha L. Coffin
 John Cannon

Peter Robertson
 Robert Jones
 Henry Field
 Peter H. Braden
 Samuel Robinson —

Done at
 Canton 28 December 1799 At true Copy of the original
 Agreement. Witness Sammucknow.

Canton ¹¹ November 1800

Sir,

On the ¹¹ instant I had the honour of receiving your letter of the ¹⁴ 20th of April last, in answer to mine of the 14 Feb^y and ¹⁵ 1 November 1799.

It undoubtedly was rightly conceived that the Mercantile as well as Official Character of the Consuls would enable them to give the government accurate information respecting many particulars connected with the general commerce and navigation of the United States; and in most instances I believe experience has evinced the truth of that opinion.

The secret manner of transacting business at Canton, made it almost impossible to obtain any accurate knowledge of the Cargos in the common way, in order therefore to comply more fully with your request, it was my desire if possible to have ascertained by a return to me,

Yours

precisely the exact particulars of the inward and outward cargo of every ship, and on that account my notes to the different Captains bordered as closely upon a demand as the nature of the thing would admit of, and the reports have come in more full, than I had even anticipated myself.

I knew there was no express law that could oblige the Masters of American Vessels to give in such a report, but still, from the nature of the request, and the regular mode in which it was pointed out to be made, and which could not be fully complied with except a similar return was made to me: - I did conceive it possible The Executive by a clause in some antecedent law, might be clothed with discretionary power to require such a report if he saw fit, although at the same time it did not appear to me to exactly coincide with those liberal principles upon which our Commerce was established. I am much Obligated to you for your explanation, and in future my returns will be made out accordingly. With your letter, Captain Jones delivered to

to me a digest of the laws of the United States previous to the last session of Congress, for which, be pleased to accept of my particular thanks, the laws before in my possession reached only up to 1796.

Enclosed I transmit to you a return of the only two ships that have entered at this port between the first of January and the last of June 1800.

I have the honour to be,
with great Respect, Sir,
Your most obedient and
very humble servant.

Samuel Snow
— # —

Timothy Pickens Esq.
Secretary of State
of the United States
of America

Canton 24th January 1807

Sir,

Before my arrival in this Country in 1798 some American and English Country Ships, because they had no Cargo on board but Specie, were detained between two and three Weeks in Macao Road before they could obtain a Chop from the Hoppo for a Pilot to take them up to Whampoa. This circumstance was so generally known among the Americans at that time, that it was supposed every Person trading to China in future, would guard against a similar detention by sending out at least part of a Cargo in their Ships; But by two recent instances, and the only ones that have happened since my residence here, I find there are some who are still unacquainted with the ^{law} in that particular.

I think it proper therefore, to state to you, for the information of all Americans trading to this Country, that the Chinese laws ^{are} strictly

strictly confined to the latter) prohibits the entry of any vessel that have no Cargo on board, Dollars are not considered as Cargo, so that Vessels coming with money only, are not allowed a Pilot to take them up the River, until special permission can first be obtained from the Grand Shippo at Canton. This generally causes a delay of one or two Weeks, and from the various other avocations of the Shippo sometimes much longer. During this time the ships are obliged to lie in an open Road, which, at the season when the Annamian ships generally arrive, between the latter part of August and the first of November, is subject to frequent and very heavy gales of Wind or Typhoons, that often occasions the loss of Cables & Anchors, Mast, spars, &c if no further injury.

To provide therefore, against being detained at Macao, and suffering the probable loss or damage consequent thereon, it will be necessary to send out some Cargo. A small assortment of Articles may answer

perform the purpose, for in the report which is made to the Mandarin at Macao it is not necessary to specify the particular quantity or amount of any, but merely to state a list of them. — Large Cargo's however would be better, as the ship in that case would be certain of meeting with no detention whatever.

I am very Respectfully

Sir, your Obedient and
very humble servant

To Timothy Pickens Esq
Secretary of State of the
United States of America

SAMUEL BROWN

N.B. The two Ships referred to are the Neptune of New Haven
East from London, and the Clother from Baltimore, the first
arrived about the 13th December & the other 12 January last.

It was with some difficulty I obtained a Chop for
the Neptune in three Weeks after she arrived, owing to
a misrepresentation made from the Mandarin at Macao,
first stating she had no Cargo, and afterwards, from
false

false information respecting that she had. This led the Slopps to suspect there was some deception in the business, and that the Captain had an intention of smuggling, and declined granting a Chop until he was fully satisfied to the contrary. The Neptune lost ~~an~~ Anchor & Cable whilst lying there.

I had no difficulty with the Clothin, and obtained her Chop in three days after applying for it, which is the usual time the Slopps generally takes to return an answer.

to make have
at least 10000
No. 9 line

[Duplicate.]

Canton ^{th.} 24th January 1801

Sir,

Before my arrival in this Country in 1798 some American and English Country Ships, because they had no cargo on board but Spice, were detained between two and three Weeks in Macao Coast before they could obtain a Chop from the Hoppo for a Pilot to take them up to Whampoa. This circumstance was so generally known among the Americans at that time, that it was supposed every Person trading to China in future would guard against a similar detention by sending out at least part of a cargo in their ships. But by two recent instances, and the only ones that have happened since my residence here, I find there are some, who are still unacquainted with the law in that particular.

I think it proper therefore, to state to you, for the information of all Americans trading to this

this Country. That the Chinese laws / if strictly confined to
 the letter / prohibits the entry of any Vessel, that have
 no cargo on board. Dollars are not considered a
 cargo so that Vessels coming with money only, are
 not allowed. Pilot to take them up the River, until
 a permit, permission can first be obtained from the
 Customs House at Canton. This generally causes
 a delay of one or two weeks, and from the various
 other avocations of the Customs sometimes much longer.

During this time the ships are obliged to lay in an
 open Road, which at the season when the American
 ships generally arrive between the latter part of
 August and first of November, is subject to frequent
 and very heavy gales of Wind or squalls. That
 often occasions the loss of cables and anchors, ~~and~~
~~spars &c~~ if no further injury.

To prevent therefore,

ships being detained at anchor and suffering the
 probability of damage consequent thereon, it will

~~The weight of the cargo~~ to send out some cargo, a small quantity of articles may answer the purpose, for in the report which is made to the Mandarin at Macao, it is not necessary to specify the particular quantity or amount of any, but merely to state a list of their large cargo. However would be better as the ships in that case, would be certain of meeting with no detention whatever.

I am, very Respectfully,

Sir, your Obedient and
very humble servant

To Timothy Pickens Esq.
Secretary of State
of the United States
of America

Samuel Shaw

~~The~~ The two ships referred to are the Neptune of New-
Haven last from London, and the Clotheier from Baltimore
the first arrived about 13 December, and the other the 19 Janu-
ary last. It was with some difficulty I obtained a
Chit

Chop for the Neptune in those waters after she would
 owing to a misrepresentation made from the head
 division at Macao, first stating she had no cargo
 and afterwards from false information reporting
 that she had. This led the Skipper to suspect
 there was some deception in the business and that
 the Captain had an intention of smuggling and
 declined granting a Chop until he was fully satis-
 fied to the contrary. The Neptune lost one anchor
 and cable whilst lying there. I had no
 difficulty with the Clithero and obtained her Chop
 in three days after applying for it which is the
 usual time the Skipper generally takes to return
 an answer.

Original for the Lion and Philadelphia

Sir,

Canton 21st January 1801

By the Ship John Jay, I have the honour to enclose to you a Return of American Ships entered at the Port of Canton between the months of July and the last of December 1800. Since then two Ships and a Brig have arrived, and will be included in my next semiannual report.

I have the honour to be
with great respect

Sir, your obedient
And very humble servant
To Timothy Pickens Esq.
Secretary of State
of the United States
of America

Samuel B. Knapp

~~Philadelphia~~ / Canton 28 January 1891

The repeated entreaties of my wife, ~~my~~ ^{her} mother, who is exceedingly solicitous to see me once more, actuated by a very pressing request from my own family, and the season of business being nearly over, that my personal presence will not be much required, have determined me upon making them wait. I have therefore concluded to embark on board the John Jay for Rhode Island in two or three days.

That the Consular affairs may not be neglected, I have appointed ~~with~~ ^{Mr.} Sullivan Dorr of Boston, my agent to ~~transact~~ ^{attend to} the same in my absence. He is to make

regular communications to me by every opportunity

tuesday, and if any thing of importance is received
I shall do myself the honour of transmitting
the same immediately to you.

I am with great Respect

Sir, your Obedient

Humble Servant

Samuel Rogers

To His Excellency Richard D. Bayle
Secretary of State
of the United States
of America

Original for Ship Loan via Philadelphia

Canton ^{the} 28 January 1801

Sir,

The repeated entreaties of my very aged Father, who is exceedingly sollicitous to see me once more, aided by a very pressing request from my own family and the season of business being nearly over, that my personal presence will not be much required, have determined me upon making them a visit.

I have therefore concluded to embark on board the John Jay for Rhode Island in two or three days.

That the Consular Affairs may not be neglected, I have appointed Mr Sullivan Dorr of Boston my Agent to transact the same in my absence.

He is to make regular communications to me by every opportunity, and if any thing of importance is received, I shall do myself the honour of transmitting the same immediately to you.

To Timothy Pickens Esquire
Secretary of State of the
United States

I am with great Respect,
Sir, your Obedient humble servant
Samuel Ward

Providence th 14 April 1802

James Madison Esquire

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose to you
a semi-annual Report of Vessels entered at Canton
between the last day of December 1800 and the first day
of July 1801, received from my Agent there by a late
arrival. — No special communications accompanied this
report.

I have the honour to be
with great Respect

Sir,

Your most obedient, and
very humble servant

Samuel Snow

Providence 10 December 1802

Honble James Madding Esquire

Sir,

Enclosed I have the honour to forward to you a semi-annual report of American Vessels entered at Canton between the 31st of July 1801 and the 1st of January 1802. received a few days past from my Agent there. nothing particular accompanied the report.

I have the honour to be
very Respectfully Sir,

your Obedient humble Servant

Samuel Brown

Washington 1st January 1803

Honble James Madison Esquire

Sir,

The Chinese Government have always been in the practice of debaring Foreigners of every description to leave Canton after the season of business is over, generally ending in April; and the Agents of all the East India Companies and Consuls, invariably leave Canton on about that time and retire to Macao, a Portuguese settlement about seventy miles below, and not far from the mouth of the River Tyjee. There they remain during the summer months and return again to Canton generally in September.

The Governor at Macao does not feel himself authorized to permit the residence of any foreign Officer within the limits of his Jurisdiction, without special permission first obtained from the Court of Portugal. This permission the Consuls and Agents of the
East

India Companies have obtained), and while I was in China the Governor of Macao did so far wink at the law, as to allow me to take a home and reside there under equal privileges with the other Gentlemen, but the time for which the old Governor was appointed expired, and a new Governor arrived just as I came away, and my agent has informed me since, that the new Governor will not permit his residence at Macao unless permission is obtained from the Court of Portugal. This, if persisted in, will place ~~me~~ in the disagreeable alternative of either taking a passage to Barcelona, or Malacca, the former of which may be estimated at an average passage of ten days, and the latter at fifteen, beside the very great expense which in that country would attend a removal only at that distance.

I beg leave therefore, to request that you would be pleased to write to our Minister at the Court of Portugal and desire him to obtain permission for me to reside at Macao during the suspension of business ~~at~~

Canton, and as I expect to sail for China again early in the Spring, I shall feel myself particularly obliged if a return could be had previous to my departure.

I have the honor to be
with very great Respect,

Sir,
Your obedient &
very humble servant

Samuel Snow

P.S. Please to direct me at Providence Rhode Island

Sir,

Providence th 10 June 1803

Enclosed I have the honor to forward to you two semi-annual Reports of Vopds arrived at Canton between the 31st December 1801, and the 9th of January 1803, received from my Agent there by the Ship Sally. — On the first of January last at Washington, agreeably to our previous conversation I had the honor to address a letter to you stating the difficulty I laboured under respecting a residence at Macao. That the Governor did not feel himself authorized to permit me to reside there, except permission was first obtained from the Court of Portugal, and requested that you would be pleased to write to our Minister at Lisbon to endeavor to obtain it. but I have not had the honor to receive a line from you since.

If you have received any communication from our Minister, and permission is granted, it would be very pleasing to me to receive it officially before my departure,

which

Which I expect will be, by the last of July.

I have the honor to be,

with great Respect,

Sir,

your Obedient humble servant

Samuel Snow

Honble James Madison Esquire

Secretary of State

Canton 6th February 1804

Sir,

I had the honour to receive the duplicate of your letter of the 9th of April last, on the 24th ult^o. the original with your circular of the first of August 1801 and twenty sixth of August 1802 have never come to hand, nor did a copy of the laws of the Sepion of Congreps preceding the last, said to have been transmitted with the above letter ever reach me.

Due attention shall be paid to every particular enjoined in your letter, and your directions respecting American Seamen, and the legality of Ships papers as therein pointed out, strictly complied with.

As the last paragraph of your letter, referring to the resolution of the House of Representatives respecting light money, has reference only to ports in Europe, and as the Chinese have no laws or regulations that bear any relation to the subject of your enquiry, it is unnecessary for me to make any observations on that head.

W. Pickering transmitted to me the laws of Congreps
up

up to 1799, and since then I have not had the honour to receive any acts that have been passed, except the one annexed to your present letter. As soon as an opportunity may offer, I will be greatly obliged to you to forward me the laws that have been enacted since that time. —

Enclosed I now have the honour to transmit to you two semi-annual Reports included between the months of January and December 1803, and as there were but two entries between January and July, I have compressed both reports under one general head. —

I have the honour to be,
with great respect,

Sir, Your obedient and
very humble servant.

Samuel Snow
— H —

To James Madison Esq.
Secretary of State
of the United States
of America.

Duplicate - American Consulate Canton.

December 6th 1804

Sir

1. It is represented to me by Saml. Endicott, George Christie and Charles Moody that they are American Citizens impress'd and detain'd on-board of your ship — The former at Bengal on the 5th of October, and the two latter from the Ship Solas of New York Captⁿ Robinson on the 18th of December, last —

They have furnished me with copies of
their certificates of being American Citizens
and are desirous of having their discharges
and which I have to request you will
grant them — I am respectfully

Six

your mo. ob. Servant.

Edw. Livingston

Page Esquire

Commander of U.S. M. Ship
The Caroline

The Caroline

Consular Agent

St. Mary's

Duplicate.

American Consulate Canton

December 6th 1864.

Sir,

It is represented to me by John Barton that he is an American citizen imprisoned & detained on board of your ship —

He has furnished me with his Certificate of being an American citizen and is desirous of having his discharge and which I have to request you will grant him —

I am respectfully —

Yrs

Your mo. ob. Servant,

Edw. Carrington,

Caulfield Esquire

Consular Agent,

Commander of U.S. Ship

U.S. States Am.

Helampes —

Sir,

Canton, Dec: 7th 1864

In reply to your Letter of 28th Dec: 1864, requesting the Discharge of three Men from His Britannic Majesty's Ship under my Command, calling themselves subjects of the United States of America, to which you sign yourself Consular Agent -

I am to inform you that all such solicitations must be made to the Lords of the Admiralty in England, or the Admiral Com^d in Chief in India; as without Orders from them, no Men can be discharged

by Captains of the British Navy -

I am Sir

Your most obedient
humble servant

R. B. Hall
Captain of
H.M. Ship
Caroline -

Duplicate -

American Consulate Canton

December 11th 1804

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant.

The American Seamen whom I represented to you in my letter of the 6th instant as being detained onboard His Britannic Majesty's Ship the Caroline now under your command, I have reason to believe from their representations, they have been impressed onboard that ship when under your direction and I conceive you are the proper person to grant them their liberation —

I have not the opportunity to make any communications to the Lords of the Admiralty in England or the Admiral Commanding in Chief in India and I now demand of you the liberation of the said Samuel Endicott, George Christie and Charles Moody, American Seamen impressed and

and detain'ds onboard His Britannic Majesty's
Ship the Caroline under your Command -
Should they not be liberated, I shall be obliged
to make a communication to my Government
of the demand I have made for their liberation.

I am respectfully -

Sir,
your mo. Ob. Servant
Edw. Carrington
Consular Agent
U. States of Am^a

B. W. Page Esq.

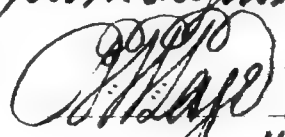
Commander of H. B. Ship
the Caroline

Sir,

In reply to your Letter of this Date
I beg to refer to you to my last as the
only answer I can officially give &
to inform you that I have no Orders
to attend to such demands as you
are pleased to say you are induced
to make to me - I am Sir

Your humblest

Edw.^d Carrington Esq.
Canton


Dec^r 11th
1864

American Consulate Canton

December 31st 1840

Sir

I transmit you herewith, copies of the
Protections of three American Seamen detain'd
onboard the British Ship of War the *Caroline*, &
the original Protection of an American Seaman
detain'd onboard the British Ship of War the
Grampus, with the letters address'd to me by the
Seamen, covering the copies and Protection—

I made application to the Commanders of
the Ships, for the liberation of the Men, Duplic-
ates of which, with the answers from the Com-
mander of the *Caroline*, I now inclose you, &
the Commander of the *Grampus* gave no answer.

The *Caroline* & *Grampus* sailed yesterday
with the Company's Fleet for England—The
American Seamen I expect are still onboard—

I am respectfully
Saml. Knox Esq.

Consul U. States of Am.
for Canton, —

Sir, your mo. ob. Servant,
Edw. Carrington,

Providence 22nd September 1840

Sir,

Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you two semi-annual returns of Vessels entered and cleared at the Port of Canton between the first day of January and the last day of December 1844, also copies of sundry letters received by, or late arrival from my Agent at Canton relative to the impressing of some American Seamen on board the Carolina, and Complaints of his British Majesty's Ships, and the demand made by him for their release.

From the tenor of the reply of Captain A. W. Page, which seems intended merely to evade giving a positive refusal, and the scheme of Captain Caulfield, it appears clearly to be the determination of those gentlemen, and I fear also of many other Commanders of Foreign Ships, to take every advantage of our defenceless Seamen whenever they fall in with them, and however contrary to treaty and the most solemn engagements, they appear determined to impress indiscriminately all those whom they may conceive would be in the least serviceable to them, or that capture might dictate;

The Chinese are a Nation who invariably refuse

to interfere, or meddle with the Laws, or Government, of any other Country, and leave the controul of all Foreigners who may be among them, or within their ports / so long as they do not break, or infringe, upon their own laws and regulations / entirely to the discretion of those who may have been empowered by their own Government to watch over them, or to the Commanders of Ships who are under no such restriction to act in the disposal of their Crews as in their opinions may seem best.

A Consul or Agent therefore, thus situated, finds it impossible to enforce his demands by any legal process, or aid, in China, and is too frequently obliged to submit to the painful necessity of barely receiving an evasive refusal to his request without any means whatever in his power to exact a compliance. ——— To guard our Seamen from oppression, insult, and cruelty abroad, appears to be a subject of great magnitude. I cannot therefore Sir, but submit it to your consideration, whether it would not be expedient, and important, for Government to provide more effectually if possible, against so growing an evil, an evil so destructive to our commerce, so painful to our Citizens, and

so humiliating to every friend to his Country.

I have the honour to be
with great Respect;

Sir, Your Obedient
& Very humble Servant

Samuel Snow

Hon'ble James Madison Esquire
Secretary of State
Of the United States

American Consulate Canton
 the
 October 14. 1878

Sir,

Captain James Cooper, Master of the
 American Ship New Jersey, now in this Port, has
 represented to me, that on the 13th Instant, an
 Officer with a Boats crew from H. B. M. Brig
 Harrier under your Command, came on board
 the New Jersey, forcibly, and against the remon-
 -strance of the Commanding officer, took and
 carried away an American, Seaman, belong-
 ing to that Ship, by the name of Rich^d. Meldon —

I indulge a hope, that this Act has been
 without your Authority, as you must be sensible
 it is a direct violation of the Laws of Nations,
 the Neutrality of this Empire; And I have
 to request, you will have the man returned
 to his Ship, —

I am

Sir

very respectfully,

your obt. Servant

Edw. Carrington

Consular Agent

H. B. M.

— Ratsey Esq.

Commander of H. B. M.

Brig Harrier

*I hereby certify that the within is a true copy
of the original delivered to Captain Katoys*

*Edw. Carrington
Consular Agent
U. S. A.*

Dear Sir,

I having received no answer to the letter, which, I addressed to you on the 14th. instant, on the subject of the American Seaman, taken out of the American Ship, New Jersey, by an Officer, from the Brig Harrier under your Command, I am again under the necessity of addressing you

The unlawfulness of the act committed on board the New Jersey, of which my former letter complained, the Indignity, offered to the Flag of the United States, and to the Sovereignty of the Government, within whose Territory, it was perpetrated, obliges me to demand of you, in the name of the United States, that you surrender the man on board the Ship from which he was unlawfully taken,—

Should the demand which I have now made of you, not be complied with, I shall make a formal representation, and appeal to the Chinese Government; of this unprecedented and outrageous violence against the rights of Nations, and a proper representation, to my own Government.

— Ratsey Esq., I am respectfully,
Commander of U.S.S. Harrier } Sir,
Your mo. ob. Servt
Edw. Currington,
Consul General

I hereby Certify that the within is a
of the Original delivered to Capt. Ratsey,

Edw. P. Carrington,

Consular Agent,

U. S. A.

American, Consulate Canton

November 25th 1856

(Sir,

I have the honor to inclose you a Duplicate of the Deposition of John Gardner, first Officer, of the Ship New Jersey, of Philadelphia, stating the outrage committed onboard that ship by the Officers of His Britannic Majesty's Brig Harrier, commanded by Captain Ratsey, and Duplicates of two Letters, address'd to Captain Ratsey, on the subject of that violence—

Some days having pass'd, without receiving any answer to the Letters address'd to Captain Ratsey, I conceived it necessary, to make a representation, to the Chinese Government, of the indignity offered to the Flag of the United States, in the Port of Canton, by the Officers of His Britannic Majesty's Brig Harrier, and claim, that protection due to a friendly nation—

Accordingly I prepared a representation, a Copy of which I now inclose you, stating the circumstances of this outrageous violence, but I lament, that I have not been able to present it to the Government—

All communications from Foreigners to the Chinese Government, are made by the Honorable or Security Merchants, to whom I have made repeated

repeated application, but without success, they always answering, that their Government do not ~~not~~ will not, take cognizance of disputes between, Foreigners, altho' they arise within, their Territory, however I am not disposed, to receive this answer as a conclusive one of the Government, and it is my intention, to make a further exertion, to present the representation, —

As the Chinese Government do not recognize Foreign Ministers or Consuls, I considered it advisable, to join the American, Merchants residing at Canton, and the Super. Cargoes and Commanders of the American, Ships, with, one in the representation, hoping it would have the desired influence with, their several Security Merchants, to encourage them to present the same to their Government, and give to our Complaints their full force; but as the Hong Merchants are so extremely, cautious of meddling with anything that regards their Government, I fear it will not be possible thro' them, even to obtain any satisfaction, —

The Brig *Hanier* left this Port about the 25th October, carrying with, her the said, Richard Wells and has taken her Station in the River of Canton, a small distance without the Bocca Tigris, where she has been joined by His Britannic Majesty's Ship,

ships the *Phaeton* and *Cornwallis*, and where
they bring to all American vessels bound to
or from this Port, for the purpose of examining
their Papers and Seamen, —

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

very respectfully,

your most obt. servant,

Edw. Carrington,

Consular Agent

U. S. A.

James Madison Esqr.

Secretary of the United States

Washington

(American) Consulate Canton,

On this Seventeenth Day of November, in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
fifty, Before me, Edwards Carrington, Consular
Agent of the United States of America, for Canton
&c, personally came and appeared, John Gardner
who being duly Sworn according to Law, deposed
and said; that he is the Third Mate of the Amer-
ican Ship New Jersey, belonging to the Port of Philadelphia,
and Commanded by Captain James Cooper.

That on Sunday the Thirtieth day of the
present month, at One O'Clock P.M. Captain Cooper
was absent from the Ship, and he this Deponent
was the Commanding Officer — That Two of
with a Boats Crew belonging to H. B. M. Brig
Harrier, now in this Port, came alongside the
New Jersey, and the Officers entered the Ship
demanded, if there was a person on board by the
name of Richard Meldon; they were answered
in the affirmative; that the Man at the same time
appeared, and said that he was the person, &c.
he was a British Subject, and desired to go on board
of His Majesty's Brig — That the Officers from
Officers from the Harrier, then directed the said
Rear

Richard Weldon, to take his clothing and effects, and go into the Brig's Boat, That this Deponent forbid the officers taking out the said, Richard Weldon, and endeavored to secure him in the Fore Castle of the Ship, when One of the Officers from the Brig attempted to Draw his Dirk, and ordered the Crew of the Boat onboard, and they entered the Ship with drawn Cutlasses, and forcibly took and carried away the said Richard Weldon, and still detain, him onboard the said, Brig—

That the Officers of the Boat, threatened that they should come for his Wages, and that if there were other persons onboard the Ship, that they would take them, even the whole Crew of the Ship, if they wished to go onboard the Brig's Station—

And this Deponent further deposed & said, That the said Richard Weldon, was shipped onboard the New Jersey, at the Port of Philadelphia, That he has been onboard the Ship during her voyage from Philadelphia to Antwerp and this Place; and that the said Weldon, shipped as an American Seaman, that his Protection is now in the possession of Captain Cooper—

Sworn at Canton Signed John Gardner

this 17th Day of October 1805

Before me

Edw. Carrington

Consular Agent

U. S. A.

American Consulate Canton,

I hereby Certify that the annexed Deposition,
of John Gardner, is a true Copy of the original
on file in this Office --

Canton Nov. 25th 1805

Elias Parsonson,

Consular Agent,

U. S. A.,

Copy
To His Excellency John Luck

Governor of the Province of Canton.

The undersigned the Consular Agent of the United States of America, the American Merchants residents at Canton and the Super Cargoes and Commanders of the American Ships now in this port, respectfully represent. That on the 13th day of the present month two officers and a boats crew of armed men, belonging to His Britannic Majesty's Brig *Havien*, Commanded by Captain Ralsey, now at Whampoa, did forcibly enter the American Ship *New Jersey* Commanded by Captain James Cooper and secured by Consuegra Ho, a Merchant, and against the remonstrance of the Commanding Officer of said Ship, with force did take and carry away an American Seaman named Richard Weldon, who was shipped onboard said ship at the port of Philadelphia, and under a solemn written contract to be on a Voyage from thence to Canton and back to Philadelphia.

That on the 14th day of the same month the Consular Agent of the United States of America, made a communication by a letter addressed to the Commander of the said Brig *Havien*, complaining of this unjust act, and in a friendly and civil request, desired he would have the said Seaman returned to the Ship from whence he was taken. To this letter the said Consular Agent has received no answer.

That on the same day, to wit, the 14th of October the said Captain Ralsey, in a conversation with an American Gentleman (one of the undersigned) declared that it was his intention, when he went to Whampoa, to call in person onboard the American Ship, but for what purpose, he did not explain, this declaration and the previous outrage committed onboard the Ship *New Jersey* by the officers of the said Brig *Havien*, gave just cause of apprehension to the American Commanders, that they would be robbed of their ship and left destitute of the means of navigating in the United States. The very valuable property under their charge being thus exposed to loss and probably to total destruction. The Commanders unanimously determined, to repel by force of arms, any unlawful attack that might be made on their Vessels, for the purpose of impressing or taking away their Seamen.

That

That the Consular Agent of the United States did on the same day communicate to all the Hong Merchants of Canton, the whole of the foregoing facts and circumstances, and particularly the determination of the American Commanders, to repel by force any unlawful attack upon that Ship.

That the aforesaid Consular Agent, did on the 16th day of the same month, address another letter to the said Captain Kattey, again complaining of the outrageous Act of taking the Seaman from the Ship New Jersey, of the indignity thereby offered to the Flag of the United States and the Sovereign power of this Empire, and demands in the name of the United States, the surrender of the man onboard the Ship from which he was unlawfully taken. To this letter the said Consular Agent has received no answer.

The undersigned further respectfully represent to your Excellency, that the Citizens of the United States have for many years visited the City of Canton, in the pursuit of an honest Commerce, that their conduct during the whole period of intercourse, has been regulated by a strict regard and respect for the Laws and Usages of this Empire, as well as the general Law of Nations, that by their fidelity in trade and peaceable demeanor, the most perfect harmony, confidence and good understanding, has ever been maintained between the subjects of this Country and the Citizens of the United States, from which has flowed a very extensive and rapidly increasing Commerce, usually advantageous and honorable to both Parties.

That by the ancient and well established Laws and usage, of all civilized Nations, the persons and property of friendly foreigners within the territory and jurisdiction of a sovereign and independent Empire, are under the special protection of the Government thereof; and any violence or indignity offered to such persons, or the Flag of the Nation to which they belong, is justly considered as done to the Government within whose territory the outrage is committed; that by the same Law of Nations, the Civil and Military agents of one Government, are strictly prohibited from assuming any Authority, that does not belong to the territory of the other, and even to seize the persons of the subjects of the other State Criminal, who may have eluded the justice of their own! How great then is the Outrage and indignity which has been committed in the Port of Canton, upon the Citizens and

National Character of the United States?

The undersigned rely with entire confidence upon the full and complete recognition and operation of those equitable principles of general law, within the Empire of China, so celebrated for the antiquity, wisdom and morality of its institutions;

The undersigned therefore with the highest respect and deference, pray your Excellency to exercise that power and justice with which you are clothed, as well to cause the American Seamen to be restored, as to secure them from any aggression of the kind in future within the territory of China, which they presume unquestionably extends to the Seas which bound its shores.

Canton 23rd October 1805.

signed: Edward Carrington.

Consular Agent of U. States of America

Geo. W. Middle

Thomas Thompson,

Edw. Spurr

Peter Dabell

James Cooper

C. Conklin

J. Isaacs

Mr. Sturges

Patrick Hare

John C. Reever

Thomas West

Saml. Port

James Magee

Wm. Jones, commanding
Supercargo of ship. Ploughboy.

Charles Ross

James Latimer Jr.

Wm. Newell

James M. C. Martin

Jos. C. Smith

Wm. G. Clinton

John Field Jr.

John Whitten

Jam. Aborn

Dudley L. Pickman

Wm. Bell

Thomas Comstock

Wm. Sturges

American Consulate Canton,

I hereby Certify, that the foregoing is a true Copy
of the Original Representation with the Original
Signatures thereto, on file in this Office —

Edev. Carrington,

Consular Agent

U. States Am.

(A^o 7) (6)
Extract of a letter from Edward Barrington, Vice Consul to
Samuel Snow Esq. Consul of the United States, at Canton.

I have now the honor to advise you that altho' I used my utmost endeavours to present to the Chinese government a representation of the Conduct of Capt. Ratsay towards the American Citizens within this Empire, I was unable to do it. The Hong merchants are so much in the power of their government, are extremely cautious how they meddle with the affairs or differences between foreigners within their Empire, fearing that should they take any part therein, they would implicate themselves with their own government; Thus there can never be much assistance expected from them and the many difficulties of approaching the government in any other mode is extremely difficult and vexatious. It appears that the Citizens of the United States must rely on their own government to protect them when within the Empire of China against the violence of other nations who visit it and I expect ^(British) that our government has made a direct application to that of ~~Britain~~ for an explanation on this subject.

The opposition which was made to the conduct of Capt. Ratsay the last year I expected would have produced a more friendly and correct conduct on the part of the British Commanders who might be on this station this season, but in that expectation I have been disappointed.

In the month of August last, The Phaeton Frigate, Captain J. Wood arrived.

arrived at Macao and about the same time the Brig *Hibernia* of Philadelphia, two or three of the *Hibernia*'s men, when on shore after the pilot got intoxicated and enlisted to serve on board the *Phaeton* and were taken by the orders of Captain Wood; during this the Brig *Eutaw* of Baltimore arrived from Manila and brought over Capt. Cousins, the Doctor and a part of the crew, belonging to the English ship *Tellicherry* that had been wrecked on the coast of Lucania coming from Port Jackson, in Macao Roads. Capt. Cousins anxiously solicited the Captain of the *Hibernia* to bring three of the men that had come over on the *Eutaw* to Canton to which he objected, but on Captain Cousins urging his request, he consented for the men to come to Whampoa on the *Hibernia*. Soon after I received a letter from Captain Wood demanding the men to be given up. On the arrival of the *Hibernia* at Whampoa the three men were left at liberty to proceed wherever they pleased, they however said they were willing to see Capt. Woods agent at Canton and I accordingly sent my man to him with the men and they were told by the Agent that if they were ^(indian) willing to go on board the *Phaeton* he would ship them, if not they were at liberty to dispose of themselves.

On the 11th October Capt. Wood addressed me another letter demanding a mulatto man James on board the *Hibernia* as a deserter from H. B. Majesty's Army in reply I requested that the proper documents of the fact might be forwarded me and on the 28th October, Capt. Wood sent me two papers which were by him called affidavits tho' not declarations on oath nor
had

had they even his signature when first sent me.

I now enclose copies of the letters passed between Capt Wood and myself which will fully explain the justice and propriety of my proceedings.

I will make no comments on the indecent language of Capt Woods letters, I consider them as addressed to my government and that a proper explanation will be required.

The ships Magdalen, Trident, Juno and Battic, were detained one day by Captain Wood, but no further violence offered. The Hibernia passed in the night and I believe without being noticed and I expect took with her the Mutatts.

H. M. Ship, Phaeton Macao,

Sir,

15th August 1806.

The American Brig Hibernia having taken from this port three British seamen late belonging to the Ship Tellicherry, Cousins, master, on the 13th Instant and carried them with her to Whampoo.

I have to apply to you as an American Consul, hope that you will take such necessary steps that the men be immediately returned, you will have the goodness to have them given up, to my friend Cap^t McIntosh until I have an opportunity of sending for them. You must be convinced by my forbearance last year, that I did not wish to be troublesome to the American trade, but I pledge you my honor if the men are not immediately given up, I will take such steps that will give the whole

whole of them at Mampoa a great deal of trouble which is by no means my wish.

I am, Sir,

Esq.
American Consul,
Canton.

Your M^{rs} Ob^d Hum^l Serv^t
(Signed) J Wood.

American Consulate, Canton

Sir, (recd)

August 19th 1806.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. delivered to me yesterday morning under cover of C.C. Mcintosh Esquire.

I had no time to gain information respecting the three British Seamen referred to in your letter and on application to the Super cargo of the Hibernia, he informed me that it was by the pressing solicitations of Capt. Cousins, that a passage was granted the men from Macao to Canton. The Super cargo went to the Hibernia yesterday from whence he returned last evening and advises me that two of the men had left the Brig and it was not known whether they had gone, the other one was sick on board. These circumstances I have communicated to C.C. McIntosh Esq. and have advised him that the man on board was at his disposal and if the other two should be found in American vessels no obstructions would be given to his disposing of them in the way most agreeable to his wishes.

I beg to assure you, that I do not countenance the Masters or any persons attached to American vessels, in secreting or enticing
The

Ed. Carrington —

American Consulate, Canton

August 19th 1866

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th Inst. delivered to me yesterday morning under cover of C. C. McIntosh Esquire —

I took no time to gain information respecting the three Portuguese Seamen referred to in your letter and on application to the Superfarga of the *Rebunna* he informed me that it was by the pressing solicitation of Capt. Coaling, that a passage was granted the men from Macao to Canton — The Superfarga went to the *Rebunna* yesterday from whence he returned last evening and advising me that two of the men had left the Brig and it was not known whether they had gone, the other one was sick onboard, These circumstances I have communicated to C. C. McIntosh Esq.

and have advised him that the man onboard was at his disposal and if the other two should be found in American Vessels no obstruction would be given to his disposing of them in the way most agreeable to his wishes—

I beg to assure you, that I do not condemn the Masters or any persons attached to American Vessels, in securing or enticing the Seamen belonging to ships of other Nations, and when there are complaints on this subject my utmost endeavors will be made to afford relief.

I improve this occasion to state to you that I have had frequent complaints made to me of the Imprisonment of American Seamen by Commanders and Officers of H. B. Majesty's Ships— In some instances these acts have been committed even in the Port of

Ports and within the territorial jurisdiction
of this Empire!! Thus they have been peculiar,
alarming, dangerous and I believe without precedent

Of these transactions I have made full
representation to my Government and I hope
an amicable adjustment of these differences
will take place between our respective
Governments—

I receive with great satisfaction
the testimony of your friendliness towards
the American Trade and with pleasure
anticipate that during your stay on this
Station there will be no cause of complaint.

Should you have any American
Seamen impeded into the Service, I request
you will have the goodness to grant them
discharges— I am very respectfully,

Yours most ob. Servt.
Wm. D. B. } Ed. C. Currier
Comm. of U.S. S. Ship Planters

Ed. Carrington -

American Consul at Canton

October 17. 1850

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th Inst.

I much regret the difference between your and Captain McCorison's account of the circumstances respecting the three British Seamen that came passengers on the Thetis from Macao, that I might be fully satisfied of the particulars I desired Mr. Otto the Surgeon to give them to me in writing which he has done a copy of which I now enclose to you, from this and the former statement of Mr. Otto, I believe that Captain McCorison had no other motive in bringing the men from Macao than to alleviate the distresses of three unfortunate individuals no claim was ever made to the men by Capt. McCorison, on the contrary your

your wishes respecting them were not obstructed

With respect to the American called
Latta alias James now on board the Kibuna,
whom you request may be given up as a deserter
from H.B. Fitzpatrick's Service, I have to request
you will forward to this Office the documents
of the fact of his having enlisted with the
British Army, and should it appear that
he deserted therefrom before the expiration
of the time for which he was engaged,
no claim or protection will be given to
him —

I have the honor to be

Sir
Yours ob. humble servt

Edw. Canning
C. S. A. S. A.

Ward Esq.

Commander of H.B. Fitzpatrick's

Ship the Phaulkon —

His Majesty Ship Phaeton Chumpee 11th October 1806

Sir I am extremely sorry I have occasion of troubling you again on account of the Unwarrantable conduct of the Master of the Hibernia, the Man which he took up from here, boats belonging to the Tillicherry, by your letter, he informed you they were taken up by request of Capt Cousins, he knew that my Boats were in search of them, the whole day, and were on board the Hibernia to Demand them, but were told they were not on board, and yet he concealed these Men, and carried them up to Whampoa, with a View of keeping them or putting them on board of other American Ships, he seems to have used every means in his power to induce British Subjects to desert from their King & Country at a time when it Demands the whole of their assistance, The whole of his Crew on his Arrival here, were British Subjects, Three of whom I have now on board the Phaeton, two of which he induced to desert from the Kings Transport, in the Mediterranean - I have now to apply to you for a Third James the Steward) ^{mult atts on on} who is now on board the Hibernia, and is a Deserter from the Band of the 6th Regiment of Foot, which I have no doubt he has taken some pains to get -

I hope you will give directions to deliver him up, to prevent me from taking such further Steps, which would be unpleasant to me, Men like these should be punished in all Countries, I make no doubt it is frequently the case in American Ship being strictly overhauled, and perhaps roughly treated by British Envoys

I have the honor to be
your humble servant

J Wood

This Majesty's Ship Phoenix! Christmas 24th 1886

Sir I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours, and have sent by Mr Hockings the first Lieutenant two Affidavits, there is also another to the same purport, I do not send them by way of reply to Mr Otto's Statement, as I do not think it ~~worth~~ ^{worth} of notice.

I have no doubt when you peruse the enclosed Documents, and what Mr Hockings will point out to you, that you must be of the same opinion, as to my Boats being on board the *Hibernia*. they were there three or four times different, demanded and took two British Seamen who Mr Otto allows in his Statement that afterwards he says the Boats were not on board to demand British Subjects, as for Capt Morrison saying he took the three Men merely to alleviate their distresses, no British Subject can be distressed where a British Man of War is, they can demand food, clothing and a Passage whether their Services are required or not, he took them for no other motive than I before stated to you, and as such a ~~purpose~~ ^{purpose} means has been used in enticing & converting British Subjects & refusing to give up deserters, I am sorry I am compelled to place the Ships under my Directions in that situation that no Ship will be allowed to pass without my strictly overhauling them, I were in hopes from my first application to you, it would have prevented me from being under the disagreeable necessity of doing so -

I have to observe if Mr Otto had made use of the impudent language to me, that he mentions in his Statement, if it was on the Wildest Mountain in America, I should have so far forgot the Plotted Situation that I should as to have Committed myself to have broke every bone in his Skin - beg you will be so good as to return the affidavits to Lieutenant Hockings

I have the Honor to be

Wm. D.

I William Grudge am ready to make oath that Willson and Williams left the Malabar Transport at Messina, about the 4th or 5th of March 1806 they worked on board of the English Brig Lucetena, and then went on board the Hibernia, Capt Morrison, being much distressed for Mandy at that time, he inticed them to leave the English Brig Lucetena, as to the Mulatto Man he enlisted in the 61st Regiment of Foot at Malta, and deserted from them at Messina and came on board the Hibernia where he was stowed away in the Fore Hold for some time, it was at the time of General Craigs expedition that he deserted, He is about 5th or 6th of his age and between 19 or 20 years of age.

George Lemon is a Scotchman

Wm Brainley, Carpenter, were born in London

I told Captain Morrison of the Hibernia when I Shipper with him that I run away from the Mary Transport

William ^{his} X Grudge
Mark

Witness

J. MASON

Captain Clerk

We William Read & John R. Milnor do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original, compared by us—
Given under our hands
at Canton this 11. Nov. 1806—

William Read
J. R. Milnor

Thomas Williams, says, ^{and was ready to make that} the Mullatto is a deserter from the "Regiment of Foot, he enlisted at Malta, but deserted from them at Sicily, when General Craig came from the Continent there were a Corporal and two Privates came on board the Hibernia to search for Deserters, Captain Morrison gave the Mullatto Ivan some money, and sent him on the Quarantine Ground, and said at the ~~same~~ time he was going " he would send a Boat for him when they were ready for sea, he returned on Board the second or third night, and was stowed away until the Ship went to sea, and did not sign articles for some time afterwards, If the Articles are overhauled, you will see against his name to have run ~~away~~ from the Hibernia for a Blind in case of being boarded by any Ship.

George Lemon is a Scotchman, and sailed from Philadelphia in the Hibernia

Wm Brairley, Carpenter, was born in London, remained there until about 8 years old, then went to Glasgow in Scotland and remained there until about 12 years old when he went to America and Stopped until he came out in the Hibernia, he is not named in America, but has got an American protection

Thos Williams

Wm Brairley

J. M. MOONY

Captain Clerk

We William Read and Joseph R. Milnor
do hereby certify the within to be a true
Copy of the original compared by us.
The words "and am ready to make oath
that" being underlined in the original,
and the words "same" and "away" being first
crossed in this copy —

Given under our hands
at Canton this 10th Nov, 1886
William Read
J. R. Milnor

enclosed in Mr. Cap:
Wood's letter of Oct 28 1886
to Ed: Carrington.

Canton 8th November

Sir

I request you will return on
on the receipt of this, the two affidavits,
which were inclosed in Capt Wood Letter
you, respecting some men on board y^r.

Very respectfully

I am Sir

your very humble

Servant

Robt Shilling

— Carrington Esq

American Consul General
New York 8th 1860

Sir,

The two papers enclosed in Captain
Hood's letter addressed to me on the 28th ult^o
and which are called affidavits tho' they do not
appear to be declarations on oath, I think
of consequence to place with my government,
that they may be fully acquainted with
the vague pretensions made use of by the
Commanders of U.S. Merchant Ships to
detain the citizens and commerce of the
United States of America —

I have the honor to be

Sir

R. Hocking Esq	}	Y ^r M ^o 26 th Nov 60
Lt of U.S. Merchant		Edw. Cameron
Ship Character		
Canton		

This Britannic Majesty's Ship Phaeton Chusan 10th Nov^r 1806

Sir

I have this moment received a copy of a very Impertinent Letter from you to Lieutenant Hockings, which I could suppose impossible to be written by a Person, who should fill the exalted Station as Consul to the United States of America refusing to give up the Affidavits which I forwarded to you, to prove that the Man claimed was a deserter from His Britannic Majesty's Service, therefore, as you have taken the American Consulship upon yourself, and refusing to give up the Affidavits which I requested you to return to Lieutenant Hockings, you will answer to your own Government for the consequences that might result from it, as I am determined that no American Ship whatever, shall sail until the deserter and Papers are ~~given up~~ returned to me, it's been far from my wish, even to have, distressed Citizens or Commerce of the United States of America, as you have presumed I have said in your Letter. I want no American whatever; but British Subjects & Deserters from His Majesty's Service, I am determined to have

your Obedt Servant
Signed G. Hood ~

Sir,

Since my arrival in London
pursuant with my orders, I have called
twice at your House, more immediately
to converse with you on the topic of Capt.^W
Wood's letter which inclosed the Affidavit
of ^{Eng} English Seamen late of the Kibernia,
on the subject of the deserters from His Majesty's
61th Regiment and now onboard the Kibernia.

These desertions I am sensible must
remove all doubts as to the Fact, but since
I have not been able to see you, I take
the further trouble to acquaint you by letter
that Captain Woods being determined to
use all practicable means to obtain
such of His Majesty's Subjects as may
be under Foreign Flags, that you will

will please to issue orders, to the Master, of
all American Ships leaving this Port to
bring too (whether by night or day) aboard
of the Ship Phacton in order to admit
of their being visited failing which, Capt.
Wood authorizing me to add, he will be
reluctantly obliged to use concave means

(without date)
No. 9. Rob: Stockings
to Ed: Carrington.
Communicates
Cap: Wood's determination
to stop Am: vessels till
British deserters are
given up.

I am
Yours most truly
Robt Stockings
Lt. H. & H. Ship
Phacton,

— Carrington Esq

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Thetion Chancery 14th
November 1806

Sir I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th Instant, with the enclosed Papers, and as you have so great a wish to forward them to your Government, I have enclosed them with my signature, as the Men have declared positively to me that the Mullatto, is a deserter from the 61st Regiment and that Capt Morrison & Mr Otto both know it.

As to my forwarding to you the Document of the time of his enlisting, and for what period of time he enlisted to serve in the British Army, there is no fixed time for their servitude, they enlist for Life - you are perfectly acquainted that the War Office, or the Adjutant General of that Army, do not make their returns to me, I am surprised you should require such thing the three men which I have on board, and the Mullatto Man, were enticed on board the Hebevia, nearly at the same time, and you know Sir, that none of these four men came from America in the Brig, I am astonished that you should persist in detaining a Deserter from His Majesty's Service, Britannic

I fully acquainted you of my determination in my former Letter, until the Man is given up, I shall abide most strictly by it,

As to your assertions in your letter to Mr Hocking of my wishing to disturb the Citizens of Commerce of the United States of America, I am convinced that no Commander of any American Ship, both this and the last year, that has been boarded by the Boats of His Majesty's Ship under my Command, that will not declare that it is totally without foundation, As to the Mullatto Man, I would not keep such a fellow as that in my Ship, but it is my duty to demand him as a Deserter, and I will have him.

I am Obediently yours

Wood

Am. Consulate ~~London~~
 May 11. 1856

Sir/

This morning, I received your letter of
 yesterday's date.

In my letter addressed to you on the 17th
 I gave an answer to yours of the 11th of the same month
 Had there the honor to state, in the respect to the
 American gentleman James now on board the Hibernia,
 whom you request may be given up as a deserter.
 From H. B. Magrath's answer, I have to request
 you will forward to this Office, the documents
 of the fact of his having entered with the British
 Army and should it appear that he deserted
 therefrom before the expiration of the term for
 which he was engaged no claim or protection
 will be given to him. This I then and still
 consider as the only and proper answer I was or
 am authorized to make; In reply to which

on the 10th ulto, you transmitted some two papers which were represented as affidavits requesting me to act upon them, these papers were not certified to be on oath - They are no affidavits, they do not state the precise time the man called James entered with the Army nor the time he deserted. This they do not show that any claim can be made to him by the commanders of R.B. Magister's Ship.

Should proper and satisfactory documents be forwarded to me the same facilities will be rendered as have before been manifested -

The two papers enclosed to me I wished to give to my Government, but as you appear solicitous for their return I now enclose them I have taken certified copies of them which I consider will be satisfactory to my Government but will thank you to favor me with copies under your signature -

I am Sir

your most obedient
Humble Servt

Edw Cunningham
C. A. U. S. A.

I Wood Esq^r

Commander of H. B. Sloop

Ship Phoenix

~~Capt~~

Ship Boarder whampoa 20th December 1906

Sir /

I have to inform you that on the evening of the 19th inst near the Boca Tigris and within the waters of a neutral state the Boarding officer of H.B.M. Ship Phœbeon Captain Wood - Impressed a seaman from my ship by the name of William Bryant who entered with me in New York as an American Citizen, but by some accident he lost his protection I have to request you sir in your official capacity as Consul and Commercial Agent for the United States to demand that my man be restored to me. For admitting the position of Captain Wood that men found without protections are considered as British Subjects yet it can never be admitted by neutrals that a Belligerent has a right to stop, search, or disturb neutrals in anyway neither ~~their waters~~ is a principal well laid down in the Law of Nations

that even *Opium's* are held sacred within ~~the~~ waters
of a Neutral—

I have the honor to be

Respectfully
Sir

Yours Att. Servant,

Isaac Chauncey
Isaac Chauncey

Edward Livingston Esq.
Consul & Commercial Agent
for the U. S. at Canton

Copy

Private Ship Beaver Whampoa 26th December
1806

Sir/

Your Boarding officer on the 19th Inst took from me a Seaman by the name of William Bryant who shipped with me as an American Citizen in July last and is on the Role d'Equipage as such but by his own account in a state of intoxication a few nights prior to our leaving the United States he lost his protection and was not sufficiently himself before he was sent aboard to reflect that another was necessary. I shall not attempt to discuss the legality of Imprecing men or even searching a Neutral Vessel within the waters of a Neutral State. That Point I leave to be settled between our two governments, I only advert to the point in question - altho in your Education has been Military yet you must know sufficiently of Commerce and the nature of carrying on to know that the Merchant allows for his ships men barely sufficient to navigate them and that the loss of one

seaman out of the crew of a small ship is most sensibly felt particularly in Asiatic Voyages where the crews of ships are frequently reduced by sickness or death and where it is out of the power of the Master to replace them with others -

I feel confident from the known disposition of the British officers generally to cultivate harmony with these Nations with whom they are at peace that after you have taken into view all the circumstances of the case that you will have no hesitation in directing that my man be restored to me again - Under that impression

I have the honour to be

Most Respectfully

Sir

Yours Obedt H Servant

Isaac Chauncey

John Wood Esq^r

Captain of H.B.M. Ship's Officers
and senior officers on the China
Station

Master of the American

Ship Ocean

Capt

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Phaeton

Wilmington 26th Decr 1806

Sir/

I have this moment received your letter of the 20th Inst. respecting the Seaman James Briant - I have to observe he was recognized the moment he came on board by a Townsman from Ayr in Scotland which he does not deny and that he left the slave ship George at Charleston in May 1806

Therefore under these circumstances it is entirely out of my power to give him up -

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedt. Servant

Isaac Chauncy Esq

American Ship Beaver
Wilmington

(Signed) J. Wood

H. M. Ship, Phaeton Macao

15th August 1806

Sir

The American Brig Hibernia having taken from this port three British seamen late belonging to the Ship Tellicherry, Cousins Master, on the 13th Instant and carried them with her to Whampoo —

I have to apply to you as an American Consul, hope that you will take such necessary steps that the men be immediately returned, you will have the goodness to have them given up to my friend Cap^t Ingham until I have an opportunity of sending for them, you must be convinced by my forbearance last year, that I did not wish to be troublesome to the American Trade, but I pledge you my Honor if the men are not immediately given up. I will take

such steps that will give the whole
of them at Whampoa a great deal
of trouble which is by no means
my wish

I am
Sir

your most
Humble Servant

— E. J. Wood
American Consul

Canton

Nº 1

August 14. 1896.

J. Wood, Captain of
the Phaeton, to Ed:
Garrington, American
Consul at Canton.

requires the delivering up
of some British Sailors.

MemorandumCanton 30th December 1906

Sir /

On the evening of the 19th Inst I had the notification to be brought too and boarded by an officer from H. B. M. ship *Phaeton* laying at Cheungsee near the Boca Tapis who after examining my papers and vessel's protection he took with him a seaman by the name of William Brizante who contended with me in July last at New York as an American Citizen but by some accident lost his protection - I remonstrated with the officer as to the propriety of taking men from one within the Harbour of a Neutral. He told me that he was only executing his orders. I therefore thought it most prudent to submit to what I could not prevent, and to write to the Captain of the *Phaeton* and to the Consul on the subject and when the business was properly represented I had no doubt but my man would be restored to me - However I was deceived in my conjecture for you will perceive by Captain Woods' answer

to my letter that the man was recognized as a British subject - I should not have submitted tamely to search and detention within the waters of a Neutral had it not been for the interests of my Employer for if Captain Wood had thought proper to take six instead of one man the ship must have lain at Whampoa until accident could have supplied the deficiency of the crew

I enclose for your information copy's of my letters to Captain Wood and Mr. Corrington together with Captain Wood's answer:

~~I have the honor to be~~

Very Respectfully

Sir

Your Obedt & Servt

Esac Chauncey

Master of the Ship Beaver
of New York

Humble

James Madison
Secretary of State
Washington

American Consulate Canton

November 26. 1886

Samuel Snow Esquire

Consul of the United States of America,
for the City of Canton in China,

Sir,

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of your letter of
the 5th April. I am much pleased to hear that my several
communications to you have arrived safe
to hand—

I have now the honor to advise you
that altho' I used my utmost endeavor to
present to the Chinese Government a Representa-
tion of the Conduct of Capt. Ratsey towards
the American Citizens within this Empire
I was unable to do it— The Hong
Kong

The Hong merchants are so much in the power of their Government, are extremely cautious how they meddle with the affairs or differences between Foreigners within their Empire, fearing that should they take any part therein, they would implicate themselves with their own Government, that there can never be much assistance expected from them and the many difficulties of approaching the Government in any other mode is extremely difficult and vexatious — It appears that the citizens of the United States must rely on their own Government to protect them while within the Empire of China against the violence of other Nations who visit it and I expect that our Government have made a direct application to that of British for an explanation on this subject.

The opposition which was made to the conduct of Capt. Ratusky the last year,

expected, would have produced a more friendly and correct conduct on the part of the British Commanders who might be on this Station this season, but in that expectation I have been disappointed.

In the month of August last, the Phaeton Frigate, Captain J. Wood arrived at Macao, and about the same time the Brig Hibernia of Philadelphia, two or three of the Hibernia's men, when on shore after the Pilot got intoxicated and insisted to serve on board the Phaeton and were taken by the order of Captain Wood, during this the Brig Eutaw ^{of Baltimore} arrived from Manila and brought over Capt. Pouring, the Doctor and a part of the crew belonging to the English Ship Tellicherry, that had been wrecked on the coast of Luzon, coming from Port Jackson, in Macao Roads Capt. Pouring anxiously solicited the Captain of the Hibernia to bring three of the men that

that had come over on the Eutaw, to fawn
to which he objected, but on Captain Bausing
urging his request, he consented for the men
to come to Whampoa on the Hibernia -

Soon after I received a letter from Captain
Wood demanding the men to be given up;

on the arrival of the Hibernia at Wham-
-poa the three men were left at liberty to
proceed wherever they pleased, they however
said they were willing to see Capt. Wood's
Agent at Canton and I accordingly sent
my man to him with the men and they
were told by the Agent that if they were
willing to go on board the Phaeton he
would ship them, if not they were at liberty
to dispose of themselves -

On the 11th October, Capt. Wood
advised me another letter demanding
a Mulatto man James on board the

Hibernia as a deserter from H. B. Magent's Army, in reply I requested that the proper documents of the fact might be forwarded me, and on the 28th October Capt Wood sent me two papers which were by him called Affidavits tho' not declarating on Oath, nor had they even his signature when first sent me —

I now enclose copies of the letters pass'd between Capt Wood and myself, which will fully explain the justness and propriety of my proceedings —

I will make no comments on the indecent language of Capt Wood's letters. I consider them as address'd to my Government, and that a proper explanation will be required —

The Ship Magdalen, Trident,
Jamaica

Junas and Battie, were detained one day by Captain Wood, but no further violence offered. The Hebernia passed in the Night and I believe without being noticed and I expect took with her the Mullatto -)

I believe that the Chiefs of the Factories have no authority of the Naval Commanders of their Stations, I am told here that it is the case -

I inclose a Return of American Vessels entering and clearing at this Port from January to July last -

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Sir,

Your most obt. Servant,
Ed. Carrington

13 Copies of Papers inclosed
and return of ships

Providence 3^d June 1804

Hon^{ble} James Madison Esq^r
Secretary of State

Sir,

Enclosed I have the honor to forward to you a letter under date of the 20th November last with sundry papers; a Return of American Vessels entered & cleared at the Port of Canton between the Months of January & July 1800. These enclosures came to hand from Mr. Carrington some little time since, but owing to my absence from home have lain by till now. I have not taken copies of them presuming they will reach you in safety. —

I have the honor to be
very Respectfully

Sir, your humble Servant

Samuel Snow

—

E. L. ... American Consulate Canton,
April 19, 1857.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter, covering a Commission
appointing me Consul of the U. States, at this Port.
In conformity to the Laws of the U. States, I must
enclose the Bond required by the Consular acts.

I have had frequent occasion
to lament with to my predecessor, representations
of violence offered to the Citizens and Vessels
of the U. States, when within the jurisdiction
of this Empire, by British Ships of War; these
outrages still exist, His Britannic Majesty's
Ship Lion, Captⁿ Robert Rolley, has for some
weeks past, been stationed at short distance
below the Bocca Tigris and there exercising
the

The authority of examining the American Vessels and impressing their Seamen.

A few days since, this ship sent her boat to Whampoa and forcibly entered the American ship Eclipse of Boston and carried off the Chief Mate of that ship, on application for his discharge, Captⁿ Rolley gave me the enclosed answer —

I have never been able to induce this Government to interpose in these affairs, & I think no reliance can be had on their doing it — If these outrages are continued,

I am extremely apprehensive they will be attended with serious consequences, &

it is the determination of the Captains of the American Vessels to repel by force, any attempt in future, to impress their Seamen when within this Empire +

The Coast of China and particularly the

entrances to this Port, have for a long time been infested by China Ladrones or Pirates, in very alarming and considerable forces, hitherto they have only succeeded in capturing China and Macao Merchant Vessels, and Small Boats, a short time since the Boat of an English Ship, which had been on shore at Macao for a Pilot, in returning on board the Ship, in Macao Roads, was captured by one of these Pirates, the Officer and Crew are now prisoners and will not be liberated without ransom.

The American Vessels should be very cautious in permitting any China Vessels or Boats, along the coast or at the Entrance of the River, to approach them - The Navigation, from Sea to Macao Roads being easy, there is little occasion for Pilots, except for the River, which are obtained at Macao.

No Vessels are permitted to receive Pilots for the River, unless they have on board some

Some cargo, or the special permission
of the Grand Stopp of (porter to obtain)
this permission, the vessels are generally
detained a long time in the case (Road)
thus it is advisable that the merchants
should always put on board their ships
bound hither, some articles of mer-
chandise. —

I have the honor to be
Sir
very respectfully
Your most Obedient
Edw. Carrington

Wm. James Madison
Secretary State
of the United States

19 April 1807
Edwards Carrington 19 April
1807.

Copy for the Hon. Mr. Madison

Extract from the Report of the

Feb. 14. 1867

Sir,

I had the honor to address you under date the 19th of March last.

I have now to advise you of the capture, in Macao Roads, of the schooner *Tea*, of 700 tons, commanded by Captain Nicholas, by the *Albatross*, and crew of His Britannic Majesty's Ship *Albatross*, commanded by Lieut. Wm. King, and of the death of Captain Nicholas, who was shot by the *Albatross*, during the contest in boarding the *Tea*. For the particulars of the circumstances, I beg to refer to the deposition of James Stewart, one of her crew, which I have the honor to now enclose. This deposition is the only information, I have been able to obtain (and which I could rely on) of the circumstances and occurrence on board the *Tea*, everything which Captain Nicholas told to Mr. J. W. Wilcox and

and George W. Biddle, two American gentlemen who were at Macao at the time the schooner arrived, and to whom Captain Nichol applied for aid and assistance in his business, which corresponds with the deposition of J. Stevens.

Messrs. Wilcox and Biddle have deposed to the conversation that passed between them and Captain Nichol, and to the circumstances of the capture of the schooner, which is financed by them, the Messrs. Smith & Buchanan of Baltimore, who are part owners in the Topy.

I have understood, that the main motive for getting the Topy, before the Captain, by the command of the Diana, reported to him, that the said Topy had committed acts of piracy on the coast of South America, and which induced General Kemphorn to attack, and capture the Topy.

Immediately after the capture, the American Gentlemen then in Macao, communicated the same to the Governor and Disembarked

of them, they declined taking any cognizance of the Capture, as not being within their jurisdiction.

As soon as I had learnt of the capture, I desired Mr. Wilcocks to act in my behalf, as might be advisable, he in consequence addressed a letter to Capt. Peller, a copy of which is inclosed, together with the answer by Lieut. Kemphorn.

It was my intention to have applied to the officers of the Chinese Government, for their interposition in the Capture, but they have so little knowledge of the Law which governs the European or American Nations, are so very cautious of interfering in disputes between foreigners, and the difficulty of communicating with them, have induced me to believe it would be more advisable, to leave the matter to the entire management of the Government of the United States.

It is my intention, that James, Stevens shall embark on some of the first Vessels for America from

him and from Miss Smith & Buchanan, more minute particulars, doubtless can be learnt, than what I am able to communicate —

The Tokag remains in custody of her captors, and will probably be sent to Bombay during this month — It has been reported, that the specie, she had onboard has been landed, that the Copper is sold and transhipped to another English Vessel, which I apprehend to be true —

I inclose the deposition, of Capt. John Brown & others, respecting the imprisonment of five men from the Belesamer, and a copy of my letter to Capt. Pellier on that subject — The Bellini has sailed for Bombay and carried with her the five men — I also inclose, two letters rec^d from Capt. Pellier; they, without doubt, show much the American Citizens and their Commerce, are annoyed by the British Ships of War on this Station, —

I have the honor to inclose

you a return of the American Vessels
Clearing at this Port to the 30 June 1897.

I have the honor to be

Sir

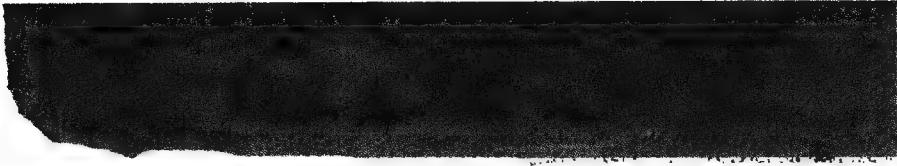
your most ob^l Serv^t

Edw Cunningham

Counsel W^g

James Madison Esq

Secretary of State
of the United States


Mrs. Carrington 1807
violent outrages committed
by the British officers in the
particulars in the affairs of
the Tropic of Baltimore

Canton 12.th March 1807

Sir- I am just favoured with your letter re-
lating to a seaman by the name of Duncan
having been taken out of the American
Ship Eliza at Whampoa & have to
acquaint you in reply, it was done by
my order, he being a British subject
and a deserter from His Majesty's Service.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Wm. P. Livingston Esq.
Consul. U. S. A.
at Canton

your very obedient
Wm. Hall

(American Consulate Canton)

On this eleventh day of November in the year
 of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven
 Before me Edward Cammerton Consul of the United States
 of America at Canton, personally appeared James
 Hiram and being duly sworn according to law
 on this oath said, That on or about the 25th day
 of June 1806 he they appeared sailed in the
 Schooner Lopez of Baltimore Commanded by William
 Sticks, from said Port of Baltimore bound on
 a trading voyage on the West Coast of America
 That the said Schooner on or about the 25th
 day of July arrived at St. Mary's on the West Coast
 of South America, ~~the said Schooner~~ was
 watered and prepared for trading on the Coast
 That she stayed three days at St. Mary's during
 which time she took her best bower anchor,
 The said Schooner next arrived at Concepcion,
 Bay, where the boat was sent on shore with the
 Vessel's Papers for the purpose of procuring a fresh
 meat, which, the Commandant refused to give

unless the Schooner came nearer to the harbour. The
 Boat returned, the Commandant kept one of the
 Vessels Papers. This appeared believing it was the Sea Letter,
 the Schooner then sailed for Guayaquil where she arrived
 on or about the 3rd day of August 1806 and in two days
 after sailed for Arica and arrived there about the
 11th day of the same month, on the same day she left
 went ashore to procure water and provisions and was
 treated politely, promised everything he wanted and
 stayed ashore during the night next morning the
 Captain sent a Pilot on board the Schooner to bring her
 in under the fort, he being assured by the Commandant
 that there was nothing to fear, as there was no guns
 mounted in the Fort, the next day the Boat was
 sent ashore for water with about 14 men, whilst
 they were filling water, the Captain & Commandant
 came on board the Schooner, the Commandant exam-
 ined our people and told Capt. Nichols he had
 nothing to fear - Capt. N. and the Commandant
 returned ashore, after their return, the Captain
 was put under guard in the Commandant's house
 and the men seized and put into the fort or prison,
 the night following thirty guns were mounted in
 the Fort, which prepared to fire on the Schooner,

if, in attempt to get underway, on the following morning a boat came off to the Schooner man'd with Spaniards with a linguist, who informed the mate of the Lopez that the people must all go on shore, for, stating with their protestations to swear that they were Americans, the men were sent in the boat. The Spaniards desired to remain on board, but the mate being suspicious of them, sent them all on shore with the ship men, on their arrival on shore they were put in prison, the فرماندار then told Captain Nicholas if the mate would come on shore, they should have everything they wanted.

The Captain wrote to the mate to come on shore immediately - the فرماندار then took the man that was to carry the letter into the Port and show him all the preparations that were made and gave him to understand that if, the mate did not come on shore in 15 or 20 minutes or if the Schooner attempted to get underway, the Fort would fire on her, the bearer of the letter, this appeared, then went on board of the Schooner the mate being much alarmed at the conduct of the Spaniards got underway immediately.

an run out of the harbour, under a heavy fire from
 the fort, when running out of the harbour, the Schooner
 met a Spanish Boat with nine men, which was
 detained? till they should hear further from
 Captain Nichols; In the evening the Schooner's
 boat, and four of her men came off to the Schooner
 with a linguist, with an order from Capt. Nichols
 specifying that certain goods to amount of about
 five thousand dollars, be sent onshore as a ransom
 for him and his people - the next morning the
 goods were sent in the Spanish boat that had
 been detained with the four men, that came
 off with the linguist, the Schooner, boat and the
 nine Spaniards were detained aboard; Capt.
 Nichols was informed that the Schooner would
 proceed to Montevideo where he would find
 her in case he was liberated - The Schooner then
 sailed for Montevideo and the day after their
 arrival, Capt. Nichols with his men joined the
 Schooner bringing with them the water casks taken
 onshore at Suva, - At Montevideo the Schooner
 lay about seven days and sold about seven
 thousand dollars of goods for white Spanish

Dollars were received. Sailed from Mossamto
 and arrived at Eli the same day - saw two ships lying
 at anchor. one of them fired a gun and hoisted
 her sails, the Topaz hauled her wind and beat
 up to Moscon, where she arrived in about seven
 days, there she traded for about thirty tons of
 Copper, for which payment was made in goods
 and Dollars - The Topaz lay at Moscon about
 twenty days and then sailed for Kilkien, where
 she arrived in about twenty days passage; the
 Topaz on her way to Kilkien touched at Mossam-
 to where she traded for some old Silver and
 Dollars - At Kilkien an Agreement was made
 to sell goods to amount of about fourteen thousand
 Dollars to be delivered in fifteen days, when the
 money was to be ready, in the meantime the
 Schooner sailed down the coast to Pisco, where
 the Boat was sent on shore with the Viper Papers
 for the purpose of procuring some refreshments
 the Commandant kept the Papers and sent
 the boat off to the Schooner saying, that she
 must come nearer into the harbour, and she

Should

Should have everything she wanted - Captain
Nichols being alarmed at this conduct detained
a small vessel and sent in word to the commandant
that if he did not return the Schooner, Papers
the small vessel that was detained would be de-
stroyed, the Schooner, Papers were returned,
Captain Nichols then liberated the small vessel de-
tained and made a present to her Captain
and afterwarily traded with him, the
Captain of the small vessel, for an Anchor
for the amount of which the Captain gave to
Captain Nichols a receipt - The Topaz then
beat up to Kitter, and arrived within the
time specified in the agreement for the sale
before concluded - On the way to Kitter, the
Topaz touched at two small Ports, at one of
which, she traded to a small amount, At
Kitter, the dingy of the Schooner was drowned
in attempting to swim on shore - The Topaz
remained four or five days at Kitter, and
having completed the agreement as before
mentioned, she sailed from thence along
the Coast, touched at a great number of Ports

and sold many goods for which payment was received in old silver, and dollars, in the course of which time nothing of consequence occurred;

On the nineteenth day of May, 1807 the Topaz arrived at Monte Christo, the same day the Commandant came onboard and bought goods, to the amount of about four hundred dollars and told Captⁿ Nichols that he might come on shore and and that he had nothing to fear —

The next day the Topaz' boat was sent on shore with the mate and about fifteen men for the purpose of trading; on their arrival on shore they were attacked by the Spaniards and ten men, with the mate taken prisoners and one man killed, the remainder of the men escaped with the boat and arrived onboard; after the arrival of the boat onboard, Captⁿ Nichols sent a letter to the Commandant informing him that he would ransom the mate & people the Commandant answered that he could not give them up until he received orders from,

From the Chief Commandant, The Topaz waited
 two days in hopes of recovering the mate and
 people but could effect nothing - The Topaz
 then got underway and when beating out of
 the harbour, two vessels were discovered lying
 at anchor near the land, as the Topaz neared
 them they proved to be Spanish, Lieutenant
 the Topaz fired a gun, the Captain of each of said
 vessels came aboard the Topaz, Capt. Nichols
 related to the said Captains the circumstances
 that had taken place at Monte Christo and
 that he should detain them the said Captains
 till the Topaz's men were returned - At the
 same possession was taken of said two vessels
 it was nearly dark, and the Topaz had no Colours
 flying - The men who were sent aboard the
 said two vessels had strict orders from Capt.
 Nichols not to plunder the smallest thing
 on penalty of a forfeiture of their whole wages
 The next morning the Topaz carried the said
 two vessels into Monte Christo and brought
 them to an anchor, when running in, the

Topaz sent a gun ho hoard and hoisted a white flag forward and an English Ensign aft, Capt. Nichol sent in word to the Commandant that the Topaz was an English Privateer & wished to exchange prisoners with him as soon as possible, the Commandant gave the same answer as before, Capt. Nichol wrote a second time and the letter was returned, the bearer of the letter said he saw the Topaz' people under guard on their way to the next town -

Capt. Nichol immediately sent a man on shore with fifty dollars for the mate, the family of the two vessels were restored, afterwards Capt. Nichol purchased from them and a butcher, a ~~few~~ some twelve two blocks, table salt, & some stuff to pay the Schooner's Debt with for which articles Capt. Nichol paid the prices demanded in goods and received a receipt from the Captains of said vessels, which was witnessed by the Doctor of the Topaz. The next morning the Captains of said two Spanish vessels came onboard and purchased goods of Capt. Nichol to the amount of four or

five hundred dollars, for which they paid out the same day; the Tokag sailed for the Galapagos Islands, where she remained about three days, got some refreshments and caught a few turtles.

The Tokag again sailed for the main landed at about two or three o'clock but could not trade.

On or about the 20th day June 1807 the Tokag took her departure from the high land of Manoa and arrived and anchored in Macao Roads on or about the 25th day of August of the present year. On the passage from South America to Macao, Captain Nichols told this Deponent that the Tokag had onboard about fifty thousand dollars in dollars, five hundred dollars in gold, about ten thousand dollars in old silver, about sixty tons of copper, besides a part of the outward cargo, that he expected the copper would sell in Macao (forty thousand) dollars. That on the day the Tokag arrived in Macao Roads a boat from the English Brig Diana boarded the

the Lopez and the officer of said Brig examined
 the Schooner's Papers and Seamen's Protection and
 found the men all protected - the officer then
 left the Schooner - Captain Nichols went
 ashore, on his return found a number of the
 Lopez's men intoxicated; the next morning
 the Gunner and a number of the men were
 intoxicated; the Gunner was very insolent
 and behaved in such a manner that Capt^l Nichols
 told him the Gunner, that he was no
 longer an Officer onboard the Lopez (the Gunner
 was then acting as Chief Mate) and at the
 same time Capt Nichols told the people not to
 obey him, the Gunner answered that he cared
 not for him, Capt Nichols, or his vessel, that
 that was the vessel, pointing at the Brig Decora,
 for his money - Soon after the Gunner sent
 a letter to the Capt of the Decora by Chinese
 Sanpan, telling the Captain of the Decora
 that there were four Englishmen onboard
 the Lopez that would wish to enter onboard
 the Decora, immediately a boat from the

Diana came onboard the Topaz, the officer of the
 Diana demanded the four men mentioned in the
 Gunner's Letter, the four men including the
 Gunner gave themselves up to the officer -
 the officer then demanded their wages which
 Capt. Nichol's objected to pay - Capt. Nichol's
 soon after told his men that all who were
 Englishmen to go on the larboard side of the
 vessel and all the Americans to remain on the
 Starboard side, and he would pay the
 Englishmen their wages - Samuel Lloyd
 the Gunner, James Daniel John Brown & John
 Copley Seaman went on the larboard side
 and Captain Nichol's paid them their
 wages, the said four men then went into
 the Diana's Boat and went onboard the Diana,
 after the four men had got onboard the Diana,
 they (as this Deponent very believes) informed
 the Captain of the Diana that there were
 two Irishmen onboard the Topaz, the Diana's
 Boat came onboard the Topaz and carried

the two men (reported as this appears believing by the Gunner) onboard the Diana —

At this time it was concluded by Captain by Captain Nichols to carry the Topaz into the Lyra and as she was getting underway for that purpose, saw two boats coming from the Diana, which, Captain Nichols said, he supposed were coming after more men, as they approached, the Topaz Captⁿ Nichols hailed them and told them ~~to keep~~ that if they attempted to come onboard he would fire into their boats — The Boats still approached, the Captain of the Diana in the first Boat attempted to board the Topaz on the larboard quarter, the boat was beat off, the other boat then came on the starboard quarter and fired into the Topaz with their small arms, at the same time the Captⁿ of the Diana came up again on the larboard quarter and attacked the Topaz when Captⁿ Nichols was shot as he attempted to go forward

The people from the two Boats, then boarded the Schooner and took possession of her -

All the people belonging to the Topyaz were carried onboard the Diana, - This apparant remained onboard the Diana about three days, he was then sent onboard the English Ship, of War the Bellone where he remained about six days, from the said Bellone he was sent onboard the English Ship, of War Phaulon, for examination, from whence he made his escape and arrived in Canton,

Signed / James ^{his} Stevens
Signed in the presence of ^{Mark}

Signed James Electrich
J. E. Harrison

Sworn as above before me

This 11th day of Nov. 3 1807.

E. Carrington

Consul U.S.A.

A True Copy of
The Original -

E. Carrington

Consul U.S.A.

Macao August 16th, 1857.

To. Please Exp^{ts}

Commander of His Britannic

Majesty's Ship Wharton,

Sir

I think it proper to inform you as Senior officer of His Britannic Majesty's Ship on this Station, that I am duly empowered and authorized by Edward Barrington Esquire Consul in China, of the United States of America, to act in his behalf in everything that appertains or relates to the Schooner Topaz of Baltimore and her Cargo, lately taken possession of in Macao Roads by the officers and crew of His B. M. Ship Diana and to add, that I am in consequence ready to receive said Vessel and Cargo, in trust until a judicial decision is had thereon or to take charge of any of the American Seamen belonging to said Vessel you may think proper to liberate.

I am respectfully

Sir

your m^{os} ob. Serv^t

Signed / James S. Wilson

th,
Indiana Augth 18. 1807

Sir,

Capt^m Belew has enclosed me your letter to him of the 16th Instant, relative to the Schooner Topaz - He has desired me to answer it and say to you, that he does not wish to enter into any correspondence on the occasion as he considers it wholly my affair; I can have no objection to deliver to you the private effects, such as Books, Cloaths, & the property of the late Master and Mate on your giving me a receipt for them.

I am, Sir,

I am Sir

your O^b Serv^t

Sepia W. Humphreys

— Wilkes Barre
Mass

To
The Consul of the United States
of America
at Canton

His Majesty's Ship Thetis
Whampoa. 4th October 1872

I am to inform you that last
year the Master of the Ship Two Americans,
now Master of the Ship General Clinton,
at Whampoa, gave a bill on a house
in London for 1000 Dollars, to an English-
man now on board the Thetis, which
he did as having no money with him—
on this bill being presented to the said
master a few days back he refused to
pay it on some sinister excuse, which
fully proved to me his duplicity and
illiberate conduct—so enforce the payment

of this lawful bill and demand. I took
 no notice from him which I offered to
 give him on his paying it, but which
 he also refused - On sending up my
 boat to inspect stores from the British
 Ship's Stores the Officer again to
 represent the Bill, and in the event of
 its being refused, payment to take it
 out of the Ship, which was resisted
 by an armed force of boats from the
 Merchant Vessels of the United States
 on an agree signal being made from
 one of the Ships, the Master of which
 had the audacity to style himself the
 Commodore. I cannot take this in any
 other light than an open declaration
 of hostilities, and which I shall find
 myself, contrary to my wishes, obliged
 to resent in such a way as to put a
 stop to, if again repeated - I enclose
 you the Bill given by the Master of
 the Ship General Clarkson and which
 I am fully assured you will see the
 propriety of his paying, on which his
 two others shall be returned him - You
 must be convinced that during my stay

in China the greatest utility that can
 be paid to the American people, and as
 an alternative that kind of... I shall be
 sorry to act contrary to this principle,
 but in the case of the bill in question
 not being paid, as well as the danger
 of the bill taken out of the... I shall
 enforce the payment of them by
 coming up to Whampoa with two hundred
 men, then taking possession of the...
 Ship Robert and act as the circum-
 -stances may require. It will be painful
 to me to see the harmony and good will
 that by the recent treaty presents to be
 the two Countries disturbed, by the
 selfish and Ungentlemanly conduct
 of one of their Subjects, for in no other
 light can I conceive the conduct of
 Mr. Corbett. I also have to mention
 that no Ship shall sail or come up
 the river without my taking out part
 of their Crew, after I have received
 your Answer to this letter, unless it
 is favorable to the adjustment of
 this misunderstanding. I shall

Yours

expect your answer within 24 hours
after the receipt of this in the mean time

I have the honor to be

for
Your most obedient
servant

Wm. H. Burdett
Captain of U. S. M. Ship
Hartford

American Consulate Canton

October 7th 1897

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 4th Instant, which I received this morning, on Captain Conklin's reaching Canton he represented to me the conversation & occurrence, that took place in Macao Roads between you and him, on the subject of the Bill of Exchange,

That you had detained two of his men, and requested me to write to you for them, which, it was my intention to have done on the 4th, but the unexpected appearance of your Boat at Whampoa, to enforce more men out of Captain Conklin's Ship, prevented my doing it. — Captain Conklin says, "he gave two Bills of the same tenor and date, and although but one now appears, it is probable the other is sent forward to its address" — unless one of them is produced under protest at the place to which it is directed, for non-payment, there can be no demand set up against the

the Doctor. - I return the Bill which you enclosed to me, and I have no hesitation in saying it will merit due honor, on its being presented to the Congress. It appears from this statement, that you can have no just claim to the two men taken out of the Ship *Senk Clarkson*, and I request you will cause them to be returned to that Ship, as soon as you have an opportunity. - If they are put on board any American Vessel bound to wharpon, it will be sufficient.

On the 17th of August I addressed a letter to (Captain) Bastard of U.S. Ship *Bellone*, accompanied by the Declaration of Capt^m Brown & two other persons, proving that four of the men taken out of the *Belesar* were Native Citizens of the United States of America, and requesting their release. Capt^m Bastard in his reply expressed his surprise that I should apply for men that had not even the smallest pretensions of Americans, altho' the proof I furnished him was complete, and which I now enclose to you, and as Senior Officer of this Nation,

request you will cause the four men named in the Declarations to be returned; they are unquestionably native Citizens of the United States, and there can be no justifiable pretensions for detaining them—

Capt. Briggs of the ship John & James has represented to me, that Capt. Barclay, a few days since, took out of said ship one of his men who had an American protection. I do not know the reasons assigned for this act, and I trust as the man has a Protection, you will cause him to be returned to Capt. Briggs— The wages or share due the man taken out of the Belisarius, (for whom I am unable at this time to procure evidence of his being an American Citizen, / are by his written contract, with the Owners, one fourth, payable in Canton and the other three fourths in Boston, after the safe arrival of the proceeds of the voyage; Capt. Brown says, at this time

time he cannot determine the amount of the
share or wages, but as soon as it is done, each
man's proportion will be paid to himself,
or their lawful representatives, conformable to
the aforesaid contract -

I have the honor to be

Sirs,

Yours Obediently

Edw. Cunningham

To P. B. Pelletier Esquire,

Commander of H. M. S. Magdalen

Ship, Phoenix -

Received by P. B. Pelletier
14 Nov 1807

To E. Carrington Esquire.

Consul of the United States of America
at Canton.

Shanghai Room
9th October 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th Instant, which I received this morning;—in answer to the first paragraph of which, I beg leave to mention that the two men taken out of the General Clarkson are Swedes, which Nation is at present in strict alliance with Great Britain, and whose support we are at this moment engaged in, consequently they can no longer be considered as subjects of a Neutral Power, and of course have every right to engage in the common cause. —

In reply to the second paragraph of your letter, I cannot sufficiently express my astonishment at the low artifice resorted to by Mr. Conklin to evade the Payment of the Bill, the subject of the present discussion; nor can I for a moment suppose that you can be so little conversant with Mercantile

Transactions,

limitations, on which the greatest precision
 is required - and generally observed, as to attach
 the smallest Credit to the statement of Mr.
 Conklin, with respect to his having given
 two Bills of the same tenor and date -
 without not having been particularly so spe-
 cified in both. - I cannot consistent with
 my duty withdraw my support to the Claim
 of the Man, particularly on an evasion so
 frivolous as that adduced by Mr. Conklin
 in relation of which, I have administered
 an effective contradicting Mr. C's assertion
 which I have the honor to enclose you. -
 - To Bill if not paid. I shall keep by me
 and enclose to the Committee of Lloyd with a
 statement of the whole proceeding, and an
 exposure of Captain Conklin's shameful conduct
 which if it undoes no other purpose I trust
 it will prevent any Ship which he may command
 being insured by them - As I know it is
 a standing Rule there never to underwrite any
 Ship commanded by a man who has so
 grossly perjured his Veracity as Mr. Conklin
 has done. - In answer to the third part
 of your letter respecting the Man
 taken out of the Bonaparte, this being
 American, and not wishing to continue in

He

the Service, is a sufficient inducement for me not to take any further notice about these Wages, and of course it will rest with His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, whether he chooses to give them up on your representation, which I am unable to do, as they have no Protections.

Captain Pastore of course showed me your address to him, (and his answer to it was dictated by me). I shall be happy to carry any representation from you to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, who I am sure will do every justice to the Illness Claims.

The claim taken out of the John (and) James, so completely contradicts his being an American by his Dialect, that it is absolutely impossible to take him for any thing but an Irishman.

I must now call your attention to the claim of a British Laman on board my Ship, by the name of Williamson, who was pushed last year out of the American Ship Officer, Commanded by Captain Williamson, who had four Months Wages due for his services on board that Ship, amounting to the sum of 68 Dollars, which he was prevented getting at the time by the sudden departure of the vessel, he being taken out of her in the night at Chungking. I should think there can be no difficulty in the adjustment of this claim.

As

as the *Asia* is now at Whampoa with the ~~same~~ Commander. I must try to decline the honor of entering into an Epistolary Correspondence with you on this subject, but to assure ^{you} of my determination on insisting on the payment of the Men & Wages for their Services on board the True American and *Asia* - it had just come to my knowledge, that the Captains & Super-Cargoes of the American Ships have laid the business before Officers of the Chinese Government. It is my intention to appeal to them for satisfaction on the part of the Seamen which if not attained I do again repeat to you my unalterable determination not to suffer a Ship to pass up, to or from Whampoa, without taking out some Men from each. - Had my remembrance of the N^o. instant operated to the adjustment of these Accounts the two ~~pieces~~ should have immediately been returned to the General Clarkson, as therein mentioned but since they have thought proper to appeal to so high an Authority I must try to withdraw that promise.

Melrose C. Carney
Nov 14 1867

I have the honor to be
Your most Obedient Humble
Servant
Frederick B. Barclay
Rat & W. W. Whit
Macton

The cargo is "lost" and the Shames instructed
to land the amount of these 5 items ^{weigh}
home in order that they may have
what is their due - should it not be paid
I shall be under the necessity of taking
something out of the ship to that value
which would be to the unpleasant I trust
needless -

cash Pellens of the Phaedon having taken two of these men from the requests me to say that in as the Duke will the man be restored.

I have the honour to
remain Sir

of the other side.

To
 Edward Cameron Esq
 American Consul
 Canton

P.S. I have certificates from the Captain & Bellman
attesting the claims of the men as having
performed their agreement & for as long as
and a promise from the Captain to settle the
payment of their wages as soon as he is able.

I George Ramsay Do hereby make Oath
that Mr. Conklin late Master of the Ship
The American never gave me more than One
Pier for One hundred and four Dollars
addressed to Mr. Valard Sampson & Sharp
of London in consideration for my services on
board the aforesaid Ship between the 1st of Oct^r
1804 and the 13th of November 1805 nor to my
knowledge did he ever give one to any other person
on any account.

George Ramsay
Master -

Sworn before me
on board the Ship
Phoenix Chuanpin
this 9th day of
Oct. 1807

Forroll: Nas taro Fellow
Capt - - -

Boston March 29. 1868

Mr. L. Smith of Buchanan

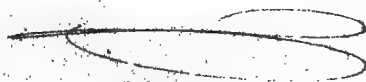
Sir:

The enclosed account of the transactions
on board the schooner, Topaz, was had from a person
whose name is Stevens - this man went out in the
schooner as a common sailor, but after the Chief
Mate was lost on the beach, he was put in, as
second Mate, and officiated as such, when the Topaz
was taken possession of - Stevens remained on board
and was to return in one of the Southern ships - Should
he not have arrived, it will be interesting to you to
have this detail - We hope soon to hear of the arrival

the Bingham; tho' she had not begun to load on

29th November - We are

Y^r respectful servants
Wm. & M. Lusk



Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

Exports at Canton by American Vessels Season 1904/5 to Oct. 1907 1800 10																
Goods Shipped under United States Flag																
Season 1908 Goods shipped from Foreign Ports																
1800/3	14187	22343	23135	4240	11111	2113	69	3085	1395	1800	2,645,000					
3,6	12310	34163	34257	11420	16366	2133		3433	1830	225	2805,000					
6,4	11203	6773	34365	3069		35817	12322	24463	1800	4430	1,763,000					
1,3	3603	12470	11600	2276	614	2470	4706	10106	110	2000	4134	1047	25412085	2305,000		
8,0																
1,10	12312	19720	17153	3377	797	34033	5266	14,333	362	285	4366			3373	510	376,000
2,11	55230	14687	55159	15345	1411	32721	38004	10615	53472	14695	254	17965	10117	395	55740	1353,000
10,11	11030	29363	11032	3069	202	31024	7601	43223	694	2339	50	3593	203	2711	3023	27660
Percent	18685	5516	2140			35201	5016	3161	50	2116	2339					6965
China India Korea	22,714	on Percent	4,340,66													
Japan	Do	34364	on Percent	4,000,33	Total	1116										
Philippines																
1,110																
1,110																
1,110																

Month & Year	Person of	Rank	Service	Place	Remarks	Age	Height	Weight	Complexion	Hair	Eyes	Mouth	Teeth	Stature	Build	Other	Notes
March 24	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
March 25	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
March 26	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
March 27	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
March 28	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
March 29	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
March 30	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
March 31	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
April 1	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
April 2	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
April 3	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
April 4	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
April 5	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
April 6	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
April 7	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
April 8	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
April 9	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
April 10	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
April 11	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
April 12	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
April 13	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
April 14	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
April 15	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
April 16	John P. Rogers	Private	1st Regt. N.Y.	1840	5' 8"	140	5' 8"	140	Light	Brown	Blue	Small	Good	5' 8"	Medium	None	1840
April 17																	

3

A Return of American Vessels				
at No.	Month of Arrival		Names of Vessels.	Names of Commanders
812	December	20 th	Brig New Hazard	Paul
813	January	22 nd	Ship Catharine	William Buchanan
"	"	28 th	" Beaver	Cornelius Smith
"	"	28 th	" Hunter	William H. Rogers
"	"	30 th	" America	Andrew Mathew
"	February	15 th	" Levant	Thomas Root
"	"	15 th	" C. Cain	Jonathan Minkip
"	"	15 th	" Isabella	William H. Davis
"	"	15 th	" Lelia Byra	Thomas
"	"	26 th	" Meridian	Amasa Jordan
"	March	23 rd	" Pennsylvania	William Smith
"	"	25 th	" Albatross	Smith
"	May	10 th	Brig Brutus	Nathaniel
"	November	23 rd	Schooner Lydia	Nathaniel
Ship Ann see the following return				

表格局部(1)

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Ships entered, cleared, condemned, and arrived within				
No.	Names of Owners	Ports Clearance	Place Touching	
182	Joseph B. Phipps	Boston	N. P. Coast 1/2	
187	Company of Merchants	ditto	ditto	
187	John Jacob Astor	New York	ditto	
296	Don H. & Wm Rogers	Boston	Marquesas Is.	
493	Minturn & Champlain	New York	ditto	
264	Porter & Co.	Logan's (Ship)	Sandwich Is.	
280	A. Minkip & B. P. Horn	Sandwich Is.	direct	
209	Boarman & Pope	ditto	direct	
175	Jonathan Minkip & P. N. Davis	ditto	direct	
377	Estate of David Woodward	Boston	Batavia & Mac	
290	William M. & B. M. M. M.	Marquesas Is.	Timor Is.	
165	Minkip & Davis	Sandwich Is.	direct	
190	Gardner & Co.	Hankow	Sandwich Is.	
86	J. S. Milver & B. M. M. M.	Marquesas Is.	Timor Is.	

rest and remaining at The Port of Canton

Place	Amount of Seamen	Islands	Islands	Islands	Islands	Islands	Islands	Islands	Islands	Islands	Islands
Touched at											
At Coast of America	24	"	0916	3198	1729	662	3012	1797	"	"	"
At Coast of America	30	"	24289	4824	293	348	3820	1071	"	"	"
At Coast of America	38	"	35600	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
At Coast of America	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	2863	"	"	"
At Coast of America	35	"	"	"	"	"	"	204	"	"	"
At Coast of America	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	254	4800	"	"
At Coast of America	28	"	"	"	"	"	"	2898	"	"	"
At Coast of America	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	1915	"	"	"
At Coast of America	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	1121	"	"	"
At Coast of America	24	"	95000	1363	"	"	"	"	"	1274	"
At Coast of America	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	1715	"	"	"
At Coast of America	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	1022	"	"	"
At Coast of America	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	2458	"	"	"
At Coast of America	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	1100	"	"	"

表格局部(3)

Date	Arrived	Departed	Remarks	Ship	Agent	Company	Notes
1892	December 20	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042
2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050
2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058
2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066
2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074
2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082
2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090
2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098
2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106
2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114
2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122
2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130
2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138
2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146
2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154
2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162
2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170
2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178
2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186
2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194
2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202
2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210
2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218
2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226
2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234
2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242
2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250
2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258
2259							

			A Return of	
Year	Month of Arrival	Name of Vessel	Name of Commisary	
1812	December 20 th	Brig New Hazard	Nye	
1813	January 22 nd	Ship Catharine	William Bladen	
"	" 20 th	" Beaver	Cornelius Sode	
"	" 28 th	" Hunter	Wm M Rogus	
"	" 30 th	" America	Amos Mather	
"	February 15 th	" Levant	Thomas Poole	
"	" 15	" Cain	Jonathan Wright	
"	" 15	" Isabella	William H Davis	
"	" 15	" Lelia Boyd	Thomas	
"	" 26	" Mercator	Amasa Jordan	
"	March 23 ^d	" Pennsylvania Packet	William Lewis	
"	" 28 th	" Albatross	Smith	
"	May 13 th	Brig Brutus	Nathaniel Dorr	
"	November 23 rd	Schooner Lydia	Nathaniel Dorr	
Ships Arr. See the following Return				

表格局部(1)

American Vessels entered cleared Border.			
No.	Name of Vessels	Ports	Places
		Clearance from Foreign Port.	
282		Boston	1217 Coast of America
287	Company of Merchants	ditto	Little & Sandwich Islands
427	John Jacob Astor	New York	ditto & ditto
296	Don H ^o & W. M. Rogers	Boston	Marquisas Islands
493	Wintime Chapman	New York	ditto
264.	Parkins H ^o	Coguenbo (Hilly)	Sandwich Islands
280	Wm. Ship & B. P. Howe	Sandwich Islands	direct
209	Boarman & Pope	ditto	direct
175	Jonathan Manship & W. M. Davis	ditto	direct
377	Estate of David Woodward	Boston	Batavia & Madras
298	William M. & B. M. M. M. M.	Marquisas Isles	Lincoln Is.
165	Manship & Davis	Sandwich Isles	direct
190	Gardner H ^o	Manchattan	Sandwich Islands
86	J. S. M. M. & W. B. W. M.	Marquisas Isles	Lincoln Is.

表格局部(2)

received & remaining at the Port of Canton											
Number of vessels	Delivered	Seal Office	Seal Office of Honor	Seal Office of Honor	Seal Office of Honor	Seal Office of Honor	Seal Office of Honor	Seal Office of Honor	Seal Office of Honor	Seal Office of Honor	Seal Office of Honor
24	"	0916	3198	1729	662	3012	1797	"	"	"	123700 9330
30	"	24289	4824	29334	8	3820	1071	"	"	"	" " "
30	"	05000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" " "
24	"	"	"	"	"	"	3863	"	"	"	136325 13424
35	"	"	"	"	"	"	204	"	"	"	180215 3799
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	254 4000	"	"	"	" " "
28	"	"	"	"	"	"	2895	"	"	"	" " "
26	"	"	"	"	"	"	1950	"	"	"	" " "
20	"	"	"	"	"	"	1121	"	"	"	" " "
24	95000	1363	"	"	"	"	"	"	1274	7 6	"
22	"	"	"	"	"	"	1745	"	"	"	" " "
20	"	"	"	"	"	"	1023	"	"	"	" " "
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	2450	"	"	"	" " "
10	"	"	"	"	"	"	1100	"	"	"	" " "

表格局部(3)

Port of Canton from the 20 th December 1812 To 13 th May 1813.				Remarks	Time of Sailing	When Bound
Revenue	Black	White	Green			
123,700	93,300	30,400	20,400	30,400	1813	April 22 nd Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1814	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1815	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1816	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1817	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1818	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1819	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1820	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1821	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1822	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1823	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1824	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1825	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1826	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1827	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1828	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1829	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1830	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1831	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1832	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1833	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1834	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1835	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1836	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1837	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1838	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1839	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1840	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1841	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1842	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1843	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1844	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1845	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1846	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1847	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1848	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1849	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1850	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1851	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1852	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1853	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1854	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1855	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1856	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1857	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1858	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1859	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1860	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1861	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1862	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1863	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1864	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1865	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1866	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1867	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1868	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1869	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1870	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1871	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1872	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1873	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1874	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1875	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1876	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1877	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1878	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1879	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1880	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1881	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1882	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1883	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1884	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1885	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1886	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1887	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1888	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1889	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1890	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1891	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1892	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1893	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1894	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1895	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1896	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1897	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1898	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1899	March 17 th Apportioned
"	"	"	"	20,400	1900	March 17 th Apportioned

表格局部(4)

American Consulate Canton April
1844.

I, J. B. McLeods, Consul for the United States of America at the Port of Canton &c &c, do hereby acknowledge to have received from Robert Bruce Esq. Commandant of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris, the persons whose names are contained in the following list, composing the Officers Crew and Passengers late of the American Ship Hunter of Boston, prisoners of War on board of His B.M. Ship Doris the said persons having been given upon Parole, not to serve in arms against Great Britain during the "Present War" until exchanged.

<u>Seamen.</u>	George Napley	Richard Fenner
Samuel Hibbard	Nice Corser	John F. Towne
Edw. Buttery	John Whitney	Wm Rogers. Capt.
James Lovell	John Smith	Levis Hancock
John Child	William S. Dow	John R. Cooper 2 ^d
Melvin Thayer	Jacob Nelson	<u>Passengers.</u>
John Garman	George Bleist	George Smith
Charles Hillogg	Joseph Lilley	Edw. Hooper
Abel Pratt	Samuel Jones	Joseph L. Ford
Joseph Norman	Abel Beane	

Twenty seven in all

Copy.

American Consulate Canton April 18th 1841
 I, J. B. Gilman Esq, Consul for the United
 States of America at the Port of Canton do hereby
 acknowledge to have received from
 Robert O'Brien Esq. Commandant of His Britan-
 ic Majesty's Ship Doris the persons whose names
 are contained in the following list, composing
 the officers, crew, and passengers late of the
 American Ship Hunter of Boston, pursuant
 to an order of His B.M. Ship Doris the
 said persons having been given up on parole,
 not to serve in arms against Great Britain
 during the "Present War" until exchanged.

Seamen

Samuel Hubbard.	George Papeley	Aschi Beane
F. A. Bortney	Rich. Cook	John F. Towne
James Lovell	John Whitney	Richard Seavey
John Chiles	John Smith	Wm Rogers Capt.
Melora Thayer	William J. Don	Samuel Hancock 1 st
John Gardner	Jacob Nelson	John M. Cooper 2 ^d
Charles Kellogg	George Bleish	Passengers
Abel Pratt	Stephen Lilley	George Smith
Joseph Thomas	Samuel Jones	H. Hooper
Twenty seven in all.		Joseph Ford

American Consulate Canton April 1864
 J. B. C. Wilcocks, Consul for the United States
 of America at the Port of Canton &c &c has the honor
 now to have received from His Britannic Majesty's
 Commisner of His Britannic Majesty's Ship &c
 the persons whose names are contained in the fol-
 lowing list, comprising the officers, crew &c &c
 and late of the American Ship &c &c
 prisoners of war on board of His B. M. Ship &c &c
 since persons having been on board in a Port
 not to serve in arms against Great Britain
 during the present war until exchanged.

Names

Samuel Hubbard	John Whitney	W. M. H. H. H.
L. S. Bortney	John Smith	Lewis H. H.
James Lovell	William F. Don	John H. H.
John Child	Jacob Nelson	
William Thayer	George B. H.	John H. H.
John Garann	Joseph Lilly	George H. H.
Charles Kellogg	Samuel Jones	J. H. H.
Abel Peatt	Arthur Beane	Joseph H. H.
Joseph Homan	John F. Town	
George Rappley	Richard Fenwick	
W. H. H.		

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Circular

American Consulate Canton
June 1844

To
The Honorable James Monroe,
Secretary of State,

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the receipt given by me to Robert Brown Esquire, Commandant of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris, for the Officers, crew and passengers of the American Ship Hunter of Boston, captured by the Doris on the 18th of March last after having been on a few hours from this port bound to the United States.

The Bearer are distributed among the Rebels in this port free of any expense to the United States.

I beg leave to add for the information of the Merchants trading to this Port, that in consequence of the war between the U.S. and Great Britain, and the great number of British Frigates out of this Station,

it is no longer necessary to anchor at Macao Roads for the purpose of obtaining a Pilot as formerly; A commander may without incurring any responsibility, run his vessel through the Bocca Tigris, and come to anchor to the Northward of the Chinese Forts, where he will be protected, and a Pilot furnished him to carry his vessel to the anchorage; for particular reasons I have to request, this information may not be made public through the newspapers of the Press Agents.

The established custom of taking a pilot at Macao, can only be suspended with coming the present time.

I have the honor to remain
Sir

Yours obedient servant,
J. E. Wilcox
Consul for the US
of America

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Triplicate,

American Consulate Canton

13th December 1844,

Sir

The Honorable James Monroe,

Secretary of State

Washington,

Sir,

I have the honor to
communicate to you in mine last, the circumstances
of my having granted to Robert & Bruce Esquire,
Governor of His Britannic Majesty's Ship *Doris*,
a receipt for twenty three American prisoners, captured
aboard of the American Ship *Hunter* of Boston,
by the *Doris*, in March last. In consequence of an
application from Captain Isaac Gage of the Brig
Bentley, and James Copeland of the Brig *Centurion*,
I granted a receipt to Robert & Bruce Esquire for
them, altho I am conscious there as prisoners
of war, they having been taken under the United
Flag and in Neutral waters.

Yrs

On the 19th Ultimo, I concluded an exchange with
 Brian Hargrave Esquire Commander of His
 Britannic Majesty's Ship Bury Lendow, of the
 Captain, Officer, and four Seamen, of the private armed
 ship Hyacinth, captured by the Bury Lendow, for
 the Captain, Officer, of four Seamen of the English
 country Ship:abella of Calcutta, captured by
 the American Private armed Brig Raccoon of Boston.

In October or November last, an attempt was made
 by the Superbarges of the S. B. India Company Ship,
 to induce the Chinese Government, to prohibit
 the sale of English prize goods at this port, previous
 to condemnation; this Government however, manifestly
 refused to enter into any engagement of the
 kind, and this place remains open to prize goods,
 as usual. A case has lately occurred which
 has placed me in a difficult situation, an Amer-
 ican built vessel called "The Lelia Byrd" belonging,
 Bona fide, to American Citizens, but without
 any

any document whatever, even a Bill of Sale shewing her to be American property, arrived at this Port under the flag of the United States. This vessel was built at Norfolk in Virginia, and as I have every reason to believe that her register was regularly cancelled and returned to the Treasury department when she was sold to the Spaniards in South America, or to Tamaulipas The King of the Spanish Islands; since which, she has again become the property of citizens of the United States; You will please to observe Sir, that I have no authority from this Government, to detain or seize a vessel in China, without she is acting contrary to the laws of the Empire, which requires no document to show to what Country she belongs; her flag is her passport.

I have the honor to be,

very respectfully, Sir

Your obedient servant

J. B. Milcock
Consul for the U. S. of America

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Received,

Sir,

American Consulate Canton
6 January 1815

The Honorable

James M. Monroe

Secretary of State,

Washington,

Sir,

My last letter was under date of the 13th of June. I have now the honor to enclose you a Protest in the case of the Ship Arabella of Calcutta, captured by the American Brig Rambles of Boston, Samuel B. Paul commander.

This document is so full and circumstantial in itself, that no remarks are necessary in explanation. You will please to observe Sir, that I was at Morocco when this Ship put in there in distress, and I can vouch for the truth of every fact stated in the Protest.

I am Sir

The flagrant outrages on the part of Robert
 & Bruce Esquimaux, Commanders of His Britannic
 Majesty's Ship Doris, are only equalled by the
 insupportable conduct of the Governor of Macao.

I have thought it necessary to state this
 document, in order to show His Excellency the
 President of the United States, the respect which is
 here in this quarter of the world to "The declaration
 of Neutrality, on the part of the Prince Regent of
 Portugal", not only by his own subjects, but more
 particularly by his allies the British.

The Commanders of British armed
 vessels on this station, have private houses at
 Macao; signals are made between the vessels in
 the Roads, and the Commanders and officers
 on shore, armed boats, and Launches are
 equipped

equipped and provisioned at Macao, for
expeditions against American Commerce.

The boats of the *Doris*, which were sent to
cut out the *Pige* on the 14th of September,
before the Governor had agreed to deliver her
to O'Brien, were grounded opposite to the house
of the latter, and the Muskets intended for the
attack were landed on the Beach not fifty
yards from the Governor's house; the *Pige*
lay under the Boat dock, the guns of which
were landed and pointed into the boats.

During the last summer, a Portuguese
boat of thirty tons and upwards, was sent
to O'Brien by permission of the Governor;
and performed a cruise of three weeks, and
was manned from His B. M. Ship *Doris*,
and commanded by her second Lieutenant,
the

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I have no prize. I have already expressed
To Mr Sumpter, Minister Plenipot from the United
States of America, at the Court of Brazil, the
case of the *La Bella*, by the next opportunity I
shall forward him a copy of the protest.

I am aware the necessity of presenting
the misconduct of John Hobbs, Commanding
of the Letter of Marque Ship *Scotch* from
Boston; I addressed a letter to him under
date of the 29th of December, commencing of him
an amount John P. Bushing Esq. for two per
cent on the amount of the sale of the
king's goods, sold in this place, captured by the
Scotch on her passage from the U.S. of America
to this country, agreeably to the 17th Section of
an Act concerning Letters of Marque, &c.
and

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and prize goods, passed the 22nd of June 1812.

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit as certified copy of Captain Robbarts' answer to my application? The Net amount of Sales is dollars 10,642, 88/100.

I was not aware of this act before I delivered to Captain Robbarts his Ship's papers, I received a copy of it by accident, from the command of the letter of Marque Ship *Hyacinth*. Owing to the capture of the American ships *Hunt* and *Hyacinth* of Boston, and the condemnation of these ships at Canton and Meridian of Boston at this port, a great number of American Seamen have been thrown on my lands; most of them have refused to go on board of the Letter of Marque, some have entered on board of Portuguese Ships

Ships at Macao, bound to Lisbon, these I have consigned to the American Consulate at that port; four others have continued on board two discovery ships, The Discovery, and Investigator, belonging to The English East India Company, they are not armed or commissioned vessels, the Commodore and I bound to protect them from impressment and return them here at the end of the voyage, I found it in vain to oppose them in their plans I therefore made the best terms for them in my power.

Some of the exchanged prisoners, taken in Tyanc & Co, prefer remaining on board the India Men, to placing themselves under my protection; in these instances I have received other American prisoners in lieu of them, and consigned the former to Beasley Esq, agent for American prisoners in England, with a request that he will forward

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forwards this exchange as soon as possible.

I am sorry to say, that in almost every instance the American Seamen prefer any other service except that of the enemy, to going on board of a ship under the flag of their own Nation.

I shall soon have the honor to present to you Sir, a Memorial on this subject.

I have the honor to remain

Sir

Your obedient Servant

W. B. Wilcox
 Consul for the US
 of America

American Consulate Canton April 1844

I, B.C. Wilcox, Consul for the United States
of America at Canton in China, do hereby
acknowledge, to have received from Robert
O'Brien Esquire Commander of His Britannic
Majesty's Ship ~~Doris~~, the persons whose names
are contained in the following list, com-
prising the officers and crew of the late
of the American Ship ~~Thetis~~ of Boston,
prisoners of war on board of His B.M.
Ship Doris, the said persons having been
admitted upon Parole, not to serve in
arms against G. Britain during the present
war, until exchanged.

B.C. Wilcox
Consul for the U.S.
America.

American Prisoners	officers
Samuel Hubbard	William Rogers, Commandant
Francis & Bartow	Levi Hancock Mate
James Lovell	John Hooper 2 ^d Mate
John Child	Passengers
Melvin Thayer	George Smith
John Gardner	H. Hooper
Charles Kellogg	Joseph Ford
Abiel Pratt	
Joseph Bonian	
George Raper	
Rice Coates	
John Whitney	
John Smith	
William S. Dory	
Jacob Neilson	
George B. Lisk	
Joseph Lilley	
Smith Cassone not received	William Mann not received
Samuel Jones	in his place
John H. Town	
Archib. Bean	
Richard Faxon	

P. G. Nichols - Canton

On This Fourteenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and fourteen, appeared before me J. B. Wilcocks, Consul for the United States of America, at the Port of Canton in China, and such other ports as shall be hereafter thereto than to the residence of any other Consul or vice Consul within the same Allegiance, George Lapham first Lieutenant of the American Letter of Marque Brig "Rambler" of Boston Samuel B. Edes Commander, and Prize Master of the British Ship Arabella of Calcutta, Frederick Hope Price late master, a prize to the aforesaid Brig Rambler, who declared, that he sailed from the Port of Boston in the United States of America, on the Eighteenth day of May last, bound to Canton in China, and that on the twenty fourth day of August last, the aforesaid Brig Rambler fell in with and captured the aforesaid British Ship Arabella, and that by order of the aforesaid Samuel B. Edes he took command of the aforesaid Prize, and received orders to make the best of his way to Whampoa; and that from distress of various kinds he was under the necessity of bringing the aforesaid Prize into the harbour of Macao, and anchoring her under the guns of a Portuguese Fort, and fearing difficulty, he put on this protest

(Signed) George Lapham

And again on the Tenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and fourteen, appeared before me J. B. Wilcocks, Consul for the United States of America at the Port of Canton in China &c &c &c The aforesaid George Lapham prize master of the aforesaid Ship Arabella of Calcutta, accompanied by Charles Halstead boatswain, James Shiving, W. S. Talle & Thomas Edes seaman, of the aforesaid Brig Rambler and prize crew of the aforesaid ship Arabella, who being duly sworn declared and said that they set sail on board of the aforesaid Brig Rambler from the Port of Boston in the United States of America on the Eighteenth day of May last, bound to Canton in China, and that nothing material occurred until the Eighth day of June when the aforesaid Brig Rambler fell in with and captured the British Brig Madeira of Liverpool Nova Scotia, John

John Roberts master from Bonarata bound to Haifae
 and the aforesaid deponents did further declare that nothing
 material again occurred until the twenty-fourth day of
 August, when the aforesaid Brig Rambler fell in with and
 captured the aforesaid British Ship Arabella of Barcelona
 Frederick Hope Price Master, from Malacca bound to Batavia
 and from which ship they took the greater part of the cargo
 consisting of Opium and goods &c and the aforesaid George
 Lapham further declares that the aforesaid Samuel B Edes
 furnished him with a copy of his commission, and ordered
 him to take command of the aforesaid Prize, with a crew
 consisting of the aforesaid Charles Halstat, Richard O
 Perren, James Shwing, W S Talis, & Thomas Edes, seamen
 of the aforesaid Brig Rambler, and Kirby their Low cars, iris-
 onds captured in the aforesaid prize ship Arabella, and
 Alexander Subur late an officer of the aforesaid prize, who
 agreed to assist in working the aforesaid prize, as being ac-
 quainted with the language spoken by the aforesaid Lascar
 and the aforesaid deponent George Lapham did further
 declare that his orders from the aforesaid Samuel B Edes
 were to carry the aforesaid Prize to Whampoa if possible.
 And the aforesaid George Lapham, Charles Halstat Boatwain
 James Shwing, W S Talis, and Thomas Edes seaman, did
 further declare that the aforesaid prize and Brig Ram-
 bler were in sight of each other until the Eighth day of September
 when they parted company, and on the twelfth day of Sep-
 tember they arrived in Macao Roads, and came to an anchor
 about seven O'clock P.M. of the aforesaid twelfth of September
 abreast of the nine Islands in Macao Roads and these deponents
 did further declare that the aforesaid George Lapham left the
 aforesaid prize on the thirteenth day of September at seven
 O'clock A.M. in the ship's boat and the aforesaid deponent George
 Lapham did further declare that he landed at Macao at
 nine O'clock A.M. and demanded a Pilot at the Chinese Chop house
 to carry the aforesaid prize to Whampoa, and that he obtained
 a pilot and left Macao at Eleven O'clock A.M. and these
 deponents George Lapham, Charles Halstat Boatwain James
 Shwing, W S Talis & Thomas Edes seaman, did further declare
 that the aforesaid George Lapham returned to the aforesaid
 prize at half past two O'clock P.M. of the thirteenth of September

whereupon he ordered the aforesaid Pilot to carry the aforesaid prize to Whampoa but that the aforesaid Pilot instead of obeying the orders of the aforesaid George Laptham made difficulties and declared it was impossible to pass the English Ships of War Grampus & Doris which were stationed at Chumsee; A Chinese Boat was then dispatched by the aforesaid George Laptham and Pilot to ascertain with precision the situation of the aforesaid ships of war; and these deponents did further declare that upon the return of the aforesaid Chinese Boat and the report of the aforesaid persons sent in her to reconnoitre the aforesaid Ships of War the aforesaid Pilot absolutely declared that he would not attempt to carry the aforesaid prize to Whampoa, notwithstanding the repeated offer of the aforesaid George Laptham to give him, the aforesaid Pilot the sum of four hundred Dollars in addition to his pilotage provided he anchored the aforesaid Prize in safety at Whampoa, and these deponents did further declare, that the aforesaid pilot did frequently urge the aforesaid George Laptham to take up the anchor and bear away for Macao harbour, where he promised to anchor the aforesaid prize under the guns of a Portuguese Fort in perfect safety; and this deponent George Laptham did further declare, that finding threats and promises equally unavailing, as to inducing the aforesaid Pilot to comply with his contract, and on his duty by at least attempting to carry the aforesaid prize to Whampoa, and then deponents George Laptham, Charles Halstat boatwain, James Shwing, W J Talle & Thomas Edie Swamin, did further declare that the aforesaid prize was in want of ballast, Bread, water rice and provisions of every description necessary both for the sustenance of themselves the american prize crew and the aforesaid Lascars prisoners, and that the aforesaid Lascar prisoners had become very unruly, and threatened to retake the aforesaid prize, they being in number thirty three, and they the aforesaid prize crew only six, including the aforesaid George Laptham, and the aforesaid prize being in very respect unable to proceed to any other port or place of safety, the aforesaid George Laptham did declare, that he was under the necessity of coming to the resolution of complying with the wishes of the aforesaid Pilot and bearing away for Macao harbour; And these deponents George Laptham, Charles Halstat boatwain, James Shwing, W J Talle, and Thomas Edie Swamin did declare that the aforesaid

and accordingly came the anchor of the aforesaid
 ship to be taken up at eight o'clock PM, and then away for Macao
 harbour on a course by the river bridge between the town of
 Macao and Har-Lion's Island, and that by orders of the aforesaid
 Pilot they brought the aforesaid ship to an anchor at about 10
 PM of the thirtieth of September under the guns of a Portuguese
 Fort commonly called the bar Fort, and these deponents did further
 declare that the aforesaid George Lapham left the aforesaid ship
 at half past seven o'clock AM of the fourteenth of September at which
 time a guard of Portuguese soldiers under the command of an Officer
 took possession of the aforesaid prize, and the aforesaid George La-
 pham did further declare that the captain of the aforesaid guard
 demanded of him where he was going, to which this deponent
 replied that he was going on shore to wait on the Governor, and
 he was accordingly permitted to pass on shore. And this depo-
 nent George Lapham for himself did further declare that at ten
 o'clock AM he called at the house of B. C. Wilcocks Esquire, who
 was then residing at Macao who accompanied this deponent to the
 house of the Governor of Macao, Bernardo Aleixo de Lemos de
 Luria, and received for answer he was not at home and that
 the aforesaid B. C. Wilcocks left his servant at the house of the
 Governor, with orders to bring him information when the Governor
 returned, and this deponent accompanied the aforesaid B. C. Wil-
 cocks to his house where they waited the arrival of the aforesaid
 Governor, who brought information at one o'clock PM, that the
 Governor had returned, and this deponent George Lapham did
 further declare that he forthwith waited upon the Governor
 accompanied by the aforesaid B. C. Wilcocks, who explained to
 the Governor the situation of the aforesaid ship, and stated
 to him particularly every circumstance relative to her, at which
 the Governor took down in writing, whereupon the aforesaid
 B. C. Wilcocks claimed the protection of the Portuguese Gov-
 ernment for the aforesaid ship, her commander and prize
 crew, which the Governor immediately refused, and directed
 this deponent George Lapham thro' the aforesaid B. C. Wilcocks
 to go on board the ship and leave the harbour immediately,
 whereupon the aforesaid B. C. Wilcocks explained to the Gov-
 ernor the imprudence, as well as impracticability of sending
 the ship to sea in her then situation in want of at least
 Royal water, Rice & provisions of every description both for
 the sustenance of the American crew and the Chinese

Prisoners, British being watched by his Britannic Majesty's ship Doris, Robert C. Brown Esq. Commander, which had sailed from anchored in the roads, her boats being then about the aforesaid Prize. To which the Governor replied: that when the aforesaid Prize was out of the harbour were thing she stood in need of should be furnished her, that Captain Oliver of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris, had been with him, and stated the ship to have been captured from the English & that she must forthwith depart; This deponent George Lapham and the aforesaid W. C. Willocks left the Governor's house, this deponent refusing to go on board of the aforesaid Prize and proceed out of the harbour for reasons before stated, viz the want of ballast Board, water rice and provisions of every description and the certainty of being captured by his Britannic Majesty's ship Doris then at anchor in the Roads, or her boats which were then in waiting along the aforesaid Prize - And these deponents Charles Halstat boatswain, James Thwing, W. S. Gale, and Thomas Edes Seamen, did declare that the boats of his Britannic Majesty's ship Doris proceeded on board of the aforesaid Prize at half past eleven o'clock A.M. of the fourteenth, and the crews in the direction of the aforesaid Robert Brown who was in his gig along side, hoisted the English flag at the Gaffers of the aforesaid Prize and then proceeded into the hold of the aforesaid Prize, where they the aforesaid English seamen broke open sundry packages of her cargo, And this deponent George Lapham for himself further declares that at three o'clock P.M. of the fourteenth while he was at the house of Daniel Stansbury an American merchant, he received an order from the Governor to attend at his house, which this deponent immediately complied with, whereupon the Governor produced a paper written in Portuguese, which he desired this deponent to sign, but this deponent refused, the aforesaid paper was said to contain a promise on the part of the Governor to furnish the aforesaid Prize with necessary supplies, and a promise on the part of this deponent to depart from the harbour in a few hours. This deponent then left the Governor's house, and was proceeding to that of the aforesaid Daniel Stansbury when he was overtaken in the street by five soldiers and carried back to the Governor's house, where the Governor threatened him with immediate confinement on board of the aforesaid Prize if he did not immediately sign the

aforesaid paper, whereupon this deponent did sign his name to
 the aforesaid Portuguese writing, not knowing what it was,
 until then, and not until then, he was put at liberty. And this
 deponent George Lapham did further declare that on the
 fourteenth of September at four o'clock P.M. the aforesaid 186
 Uliwaka received a message from the Governor, the purport of
 which was that this deponent should submit to him the Gov-
 ernor a statement in writing of all the circumstances attending
 the aforesaid Prize and her anchoring in the harbour of Macao,
 which was accordingly done, a copy of which herewith annexed
 is marked A. To which this deponent George Lapham further
 declares he received an answer on the fifteenth of September at
 Eleven o'clock A.M. a copy of which is herewith annexed marked
 B, and a translation of the same likewise herewith annexed
 marked C; And this deponent George Lapham further declares
 that on the fifteenth of September at four o'clock P.M. while
 he was at the house of the aforesaid Daniel Standbury, he
 received a message by a soldier that the Governor wished to
 speak with him, whereupon he immediately proceeded to comply
 with the aforesaid order of the Governor, and had already got
 into the street and on his way as he supposed to the Government
 House, when he was arrested in the market place by a strong
 party of soldiers, who took this deponent George Lapham off
 to the bar fort, where they detained him prisoner until, near
 dark, he was then conducted by force on board of the
 aforesaid Prize ship Arabella, where he found the Portuguese
 Harbour master in command, who ordered this deponent to
 get the aforesaid Prize under weigh, which this deponent
 absolutely refused to do, and immediately retired to the cabin;
 And this deponent George Lapham, Charles Halstat boat-
 owner, James Shwing, W. J. Talis & Thomas Edes, seamen, did
 declare, that by different boats despatched for the purpose, the
 aforesaid Harbour master at length collected from the differ-
 ent Portuguese ships in the harbour and the shore, a suffi-
 cient number of Portuguese seamen to purchase the anchor
 of the aforesaid Prize, and that about half past Eleven o'clock
 P.M. the said Prize was hauled out on the aforesaid Prize, and stood out
 of the harbour towards the Delta, and this deponent Charles
 Halstat boatowner for himself did declare that about
 half past twelve o'clock he jumped overboard, and swam
 to the shore, from whence he got into Macao. And these

deponents George Lapham Prize master James Shwing, Wm J Fales, and Thomas Edes seamen did further declare, that about three O'clock AM of the twentieth of September the aforesaid Prize having run through the City in the aforesaid Harbour, master brought the aforesaid Prize to anchor abreast of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris, and between her and the narrow land called point Hai-quan, and then deponents did further declare that as soon as the aforesaid Prize was at an anchor and her sails furled, which was done by the Portuguese crew, the aforesaid Harbour master and his crew, with the aforesaid Lancer Prisoners, immediately got into a Portuguese Lancer and left the aforesaid Prize, where these deponents did declare that they got into the boat belonging to the aforesaid Prize, at the moment the gig belonging to the Doris was under the bows of the aforesaid Prize, and made the best of their way through the inner passage between the Tower of Macao and Har-Tiaong Island to the inner harbour of Macao. And this deponent George Lapham did declare that he arrived at the house of the aforesaid Daniel Hainsbury at six O'clock AM of the twentieth of September where he remained concealed until the eighteenth of September, when he together with these deponents Charles Statat boatman, James Shwing, Wm J Fales & Thomas Edes seamen made their escape in a Chinese boat to Whampoa and joined the aforesaid Brig Rambler again, whereupon the aforesaid deponents George Lapham does protest and I the said Consul at his request do hereby most solemnly protest against the aforesaid Governor Bernardo Aleixo de Lemos & Faria, his officers, soldiers and household as well as against Robert Heron Esq. commander of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris, his officers and crew, as well as all others concerned in giving up the aforesaid Prize Ship Arabella of Calcutta, her officer and crew to the enemies of the United States of America contrary to the Law of Nations & of God.

Sworn before me B. C. Wilcocks
Consul for the U S of America the
15th Dec AD 1814 at Canton in
China.

George Lapham
Charles Statat
James Shwing
Wm J Fales
Thomas Edes Seaman

B. C. Wilcocks Consul for the U S of America
and I the aforesaid Consul do further protest against the

aforesaid Governor Bernardo Sotelo de Simoes & having for
 delivering up in aforesaid Prize Ship Arabella of Calicut
 to the enemies of the United States of America, when there
 was peace and amity between the Kingdom of Portugal
 and the aforesaid United States of America and for
 his most wicked and untold policy in compelling this
 deponent George Lapham to put his name to a written
 paper the contents of which he was unacquainted
 with, which act was worthy of him the Governor, suited
 only to the merodians of Goa or Malacca the former being
 the birth place of His Excellency. And I do further protest
 most solemnly against the aforesaid Governor for seizing this
 deponent George Lapham in the street and confining him
 in a fort and ultimately attempting to deliver him over pris-
 oner to the enemies of the United States of America together
 with the aforesaid prize crew, which is contrary to the
 law of nations and of God. In Testimony whereof
 I have hereunto set my hand and seal
 of office at Canton in China this sixteenth
 day of December in the year of our Lord
 Eighteen hundred & fourteen.

B. C. Wilcox
 Consul for the U.S.
 of America

A Representations of George
Lapham, Pilot Master
of the Ship
Anabella

To
His Excellency Don Mariano Melero
De Lemos e Saia
Governor of Macao

That he sailed from Boston in the
United States of America on the eight
cent day of May last in the Letter of
Margar Bug Number of Boston
Samuel B. Cox Commander
bound to Canton in China
That on the 23rd or 24th of August the said
Bug fell in with and captured the ship
Anabella of Calcutta Commanded by
Pilot Master, and the said Saml B. Cox
commanded the said George Lapham
to proceed with the said Ship to Canton
in China. That in pursuance of said
order he arrived at Macao on the 13th
instant upon which his said Ship and
crew were Pilot on board intending
to proceed to Whampoa. That the said
Pilot refused to carry the said Ship

is claiming that the British Ships
 of the various positions at Tuen
 in fact, to pass them. Moreover,
 being short of provisions, Water, ballast
 and almost every man, and
 having only four men, I have perma-
 nently to work the ship. Mookmatina
 has presented itself but bearing
 away for Macao, and claiming
 protection from the Portuguese
 Government and has been to
 remain at this place until he
 can leave with safety.

Yours respectfully
 Submitted to His Excellency

The Governor

by His Excellency
 Humboldt

Signed, George Latham

Enhon Jorge Lapon B

< Receto a sua representacão,
depois de lhe ter intimado hontem por
hum termo, que se recolhesse a bordo
do Navio em vazio, para sahír do
lugar donde no escuro da antecedeente
noite - chegou a fundar sem licença,
porque como embarcações deprezadas,
não podia admittido no Porto, nem no
referido lugar por ser limite d'elle.

Quanto ao proximo
e agora que finge necessitar, não obstante
a vizinhança do Pampa, sendo generos
dependentes dos Chinas, he' costume
tomallos na Franquia - em consequencia
comprindo o que temo ordinado,
pode sem concurrencia deste generos ficar
soccorrido

Seu

Macas 15 Setembro
1844

De V. M.
Obrigado e agradecido
Bernardo de Lima
e Faria

Translation of
The preceding Portuguese
Document

Mr. George Lapierre

I have received your
representation after having read it to you
yesterday that you had been informed
your ships were prohibited from the harbor when
you come home here without having arrived
the antecedents of the preceding night, be-
cause this is a prize vessel and cannot be
admitted into the port within the limits
of the said laws.

As to the provisions and
water that are with the cargo the pro-
cess of M. Lampon, you say to be in error
up, they are not taken as provisions on the
Chinese and it is customary to take
them on board in the Coast, consequently
you can in fulfilling that which I
have ordered obtain relief without
the concurrence of this government.

Macao, 15th Jan^{ry} 1814

I am Sir

your obliged servant

Manuel de Almeida

D

American Consulate Canton

On this fourth day of January in the
Year of our Lord Eighteen hundred & fifteen
Personally appeared before me J.B. Wil-
cots, Consul for the United States of
America at the Port of Canton in China,
Daniel Sturtevant, an American Gentle-
man, Agent for the House of Ministers
Hampden of New York, who being
asked I would declare and say, that he
was residing at Macao at the time the English
Prize Ship Cecilia arrived there, and
that from the Circumstances of his third
Deposition being an American, the prize
Master of the said Ship, George Latham,
frequently came to the respondent's house
for consultations and advice, and that
the respondent further declares, that he
has carefully perused the annexed
Protector's facts stated in which to the
best of his knowledge and recollection
and this he true

Witness my hand and seal of office
at Canton in China this fourth day
of January in the Year of our
Lord Eighteen hundred & fifteen

J.B. Wilcots
Consul for the U.S. at Canton

of America at the Port of Canton in China. I do hereby certify, that the annexed document consisting of the Protest in the case of the English frigate Ship, the *Madella* of Calcutta, Representation of George Lapham to the Governor of Macao, *March 11*, an answer of the said Governor in Portuguese, *March 12*, and a translation of the same *March 13*, together with the deposition of Daniel Stansbury an American Gentleman. *March 14*, are true copies of the original documents by me duly compared thereto. And I do further certify and declare every statement in the aforesaid Protest wherein my name is mentioned is strictly true.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of Office at Canton in China, This day and Year above written.

B. C. Wilcox
Consul for the U.S.
of America

His Excellency James. Madison.

President of the United States of America
To The President of the United States of America for the
time being.

The Petition of Consequa, a
Hong Merchant of the City of
Canton in China.

Sheweth.

That your Petitioner has for many
years had extensive dealings in Commerce with the
Subjects of the United States.

That from the correct and honorable
disportment of many amongst them he was led to
give them credits for large amount.

That whilst Trade was flourishing,
he heard no complaints from them, and many
returned to China and made good his engagements,
and others remitted his property to him, and his
losses were no greater, than he could well bear.

Of late years, however he has been
able to obtain returns on a very trifling investment
to the extent of the Capital, which he has thus

unfaded
(C)

owed to American Traders.

Some have applied the large Sums of property in their hands to other Branches of commercial Speculation, in which they have been unsuccessful, and are utterly unable to pay him.

Many who do not labour under inability to pay their debts, or who do not acknowledge that they are unable, object to pay them, as he thinks on frivolous grounds, and involve the Claims in tedious litigation.

When such Debtors come to, or reside in China, he cannot claim the aid of the Laws of Imperial Dynasty in his behalf. They exhibit such confidence, as he has placed in Subjects of the United States, and he would not presume avow to the Chief of a great Nation that he has infringed the Laws of his own Empire, but with full consciousness that he has been guilty of being disloyal, or injurious in act or intention towards it, whilst to honourable minds, he thinks Claims would be strengthened by the circumstances.

Some recent payments of their Debt, on account of the inferior quality of the Goods, is

has

has supplied. He always admitted and desired
instruction of his Goods before purchase, and his
Debtors being professed Merchants in the art, he
ought to have possessed and exercised due skill, and
knowledge respecting them.

He does not presume to solicit your
Excellency's protection and consideration, but in as far
as may accord with Justice, and the Laws of
the United States, they being so far, and so greatly
celebrated for their equal protection of the Rich,
and of the Poor, and for their dealing equal measure
to their own Citizens, and to the Alien.

Your Petitioner is a Stranger of a far
distant Country; he knows not what observances
are exacted by the American Laws, and is too
distant to be able to afford explanation, and
proofs where they are wanted, and many years
must elapse before he can be heard for himself
through very imperfect Channels.

The scope of his application to your
Excellency is for your protection, and countenance
in asserting and claiming his rights in conformity
to your Laws, and where an appeal to
Justice



Justice becomes necessary, that the forms and proceedings which have been devised for the security of Man may not be allowed to be wrested to his injury, a perversion which the best are liable to.

The Persons whom he has appointed to go with this his humble Petition, will be furnished with all necessary accounts and vouchers of his ~~Expenses~~ which are to a great amount, and of which if he does not obtain reimbursement, the substance and happiness of his household, and his Commercial credit and reputation must be ruined. The integrity of the American name must also remain forever stained in a Country, where it had risen so high in estimation as to have obtained credit and trust of Property, the Petitioner believes far beyond what is elsewhere customary, and which in this Country was before unknown; both from the institutions of the Empire, and from those Countries which have traded longest, and most extensively with China, having conducted their Commerce upon principles which did not require so great a confidence being reposed on their Subjects.

中國廣東廣州府行商潘崑水官懇求花旗國當今
喇哩即花旗國頭一位大人味哩哩哩為斷生理及買賣之事切因
崑久與花旗商做買賣賒許多貨物與他們從前生意茂盛各商
字本分一無怨恨之私花旗商所借來之貨物俱交崑收發彼時無
大折本若虧些小本錢自能承當但近來這幾年貨物來少而
花旗商不能還我本錢貨物皆乏或有人將我本錢做別樣生意因
不獲利故不能還我或雖獲微利無意于還疑有能還者我量他
們自想通無甚麼當還之大憑據故要當官經還亦有推辭于還
者因彼妄說昔日我的貨物是下等已前交貨時兩家兄曾明買
明賣况花旗商非愚蠢人所可比正是明白商人交價時毫無異
論茲因何反悔哉花旗人來往廣東省城時見于中國官府處
不能告他們因本處律法嚴禁百姓與夷人告狀之事如此懇求旗
頭一位大人勿以我之不在本處官府前呈告為怪此亦非犯中國之
律法也崑今呈此稟于

頭一位大人之前因聞貴國法公平不論貧富不拘近遠之人視為
崑乃遠地之人不曉貴處人告狀時當用何言何禮又因隔涉二時
不能盡訴我之憑據必重幾年此事之決方能到我處此稟單之
意只在求

頭一位大人秉公敷處勿聽調依之詞而依貴國律法施行崑自不能
赴訴于

頭一位大人臺前所以求朋友代呈此稟並所有之憑據盡交與他猶是託
知我之實據並非誣告之事若花旗人不還我債實在崑之家受
苦不小又必將虧本且無人相信及失全家性命歷來花旗之名聲
揚及中國故唐人深信賒貨物借銀兩與他們今若
頭一位大人不理此事名聲必敗名聲敗則人不肯信人不肯信以後如何
通商貿易哉到處貿易之人皆以相信為本做處亦然因崑昔日
信花旗人故賒貨物與他們今若不還我致使崑一家敗壞後來
誰肯與

頭一位大人屬下之人交易哉此稟呈

上

味哩哩即花旗國頭一位大人味哩哩哩堂前察奪

嘉慶九年正月三十日即英國一千七百九十四年二月初四日廣東廣州府行商潘崑水官稟

Transcript of lines
next to binding which
could not be photographed.

不獲利故不能還我或雖獲微利無意于還縱有能還者我量他們
自想道無甚麼當還之大憑據故要當官纔還亦有推辭于還
按此三行因不易揭景故補鈔

張

支上

英吉利公司医生
味收巴臣收入

麗泉行付

Hanista Consecua en la Metrópoli de Canton en China
humildemente suplica al actual Rey de los Estados Unidos
para que resuelva un negocio de Comercio

Yo Consecua hace muchos tiempos que tengo comercio
con los Americanos, a quienes he fiado muchos gene-
ros y efectos. Antes quando el Comercio estaba flore-
ciente, todos los Comerciantes cumplian con su obliga-
cion, sin haber motivo de quejas. Los Americanos
entonces me entregaban todas sus mercaderias, y no
habia grandes perdidas. Algunas pequeñas si hubiere,
las podia yo sobrellevar. Pero en estos ultimos años
han venido pocos generos, y los Comerciantes Ameri-
canos no pueden restituirme mi capital, ni tampoco
tienen generos para recompensarme.

Hay algunos que con mis generos, han echo otro
comercio, y porque han sido desgraciados, son inhabiles
para restituirme. Otros hay, si aunque tengan algun
lucro, no piensan en restituir. Y si algunos otros
pueden restituir, yo pienso que ellos dicen que
no hay grandes motivos para restituirme, y que
se decida delante del Mandarin. Tan en los otros
que rehusan restituir, porq^e dicen sin fundamento,
q^{ue} recibieron mis generos, evan de mala fe, y qual-
quiera, sin advertir q^{ue} al tiempo de este comercio
ellos, las dos partes convinieron en un tratado, y se
hizo con toda publicidad. Ademas q^{ue} los señores
ricos no son todos en el Comercio, sino muy habiles
Al tiempo de entregarles yo los generos, nada dijeron,

... re gaocan?
... que vienen a China,
... llevados a juicio del ... por
... las leyes de China prohiben a sus varallos,
... extranjeros. Por tanto humildemente
... los Estados Unidos que no extraño y
... su presencia, antes de la Tribuna
... esto no es quebrantar la ley China, im-
... ella.

... to esta peticion delante del Rey de los
... Estados Unidos porque he oido que las leyes de aquel
... Reyno son muy justas sin juramento de ricos, o pa-
... bres, o respeto a hombres cercanos, o lejanos. Todos
... son de una igualdad. Yo soy un hombre de tierra y
... no entiendo que palabras, ni formalidades
... usar los Estados Unidos en sus pleitos,
... y esido muy distante, en un momento no podre ma-
... todo lo que esta a mi favor, y seguran-
... antes de me llegue la resolucion

... esta presentacion, es unicamente
... de los Estados Unidos, y el ministro
... a las leyes de China, pero que
... la ley de China es muy buena.
... persona con un acento de la
... Unidos por lo que lo suplico a la
... nombre presente esta peticion y
... documento que viene a mi favor
... y que no acuso a nadie

Si los Señores Americanos no me restituyen --, ...
ciertamente toda mi casa sufrirá muchos; quebraré; per-
deré el crédito, y toda mi familia morirá..

La fama de los Americanos había llegado hasta China
por cuyo motivo los Chinos los creían, les fiaban su género
y les prestaban su dinero: pero si ahora el Rey America-
no toma en consideración este asunto: la fama se per-
derá; perdida la fama, nadie los creerá: y sin crédito en
ningún lugar podrán los Americanos hacer su comercio?

En todo lugar lo más principal de los comerciantes es
el crédito: en China sucede lo mismo. Yo conseguía antiguamente
creer a los Americanos, por eso les fié mi género,
y si ahora no me restituyen, y me hacen desgraciado,
con toda mi familia, después quién los creerá? Quien
guerra contratar con los Veratiles del Aug de los Esta-
dos Unidos?

Presento esta petición.

Año 19.º del Emperador Hia-King día 21 de la
luna primera. (10 febrero de 1814)



Conseguia

Despatches.

American Consulate Canton June 1844.

To

The Honorable James Monroe.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to
enclose you a copy of the receipt, given by me to Robert
O'Brien Esquire Commandant of His Britannic Majesty's
Ship Doris, for the officers, crew and passengers, of the
American Ship Hunter of Boston, captured by the
Doris on the 18th of March last, after having been out
a few hours from this Port bound to the U.S.

The crew are distributed among the vessels in
this port free of any expense to the United States.

I beg leave to add for the information of
Your Excellency's heading to China that in consequence
of the war between the United States and Great
Britain, and the great number of British
Sloops on this station, it is no longer necessary
to anchor in Macao Roads, for the purpose of
obtaining a Pilot as formerly; a Commander
may without incurring any responsibility, run
his vessel through the Bocca Tigris, and come
to anchor to the Northward of the Chinese Forts,
where

2

when he will be protected, and a Pilot furnished him, to carry his vessel to Whampoa; for particular reasons I have to request this information may not be made public through the medium of the newspapers. The established custom of taking a Pilot at Macao, can only be suspended with during the present war.

I have the honor to remain
Sir

Yours ob^t. &c. &c. &c.
W. C. Wilcox Esq.

Consul for the U.S. of America

quadruplicate. American Consulate Canton 13th December
1814.
To

The Honorable James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to communicate to you in June last, the circumstance of my having granted to Robert B. Davis Esquire Commandant of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris, a receipt for twenty nine American prisoners, captured on board of the American Ship Hunter of Boston by the Doris in March last. In consequence of an application from

from Captain Isaac Hager of the Brig *Bertha*, and James Copeland of the Brig *Chimney*, I granted a receipt to Robert C. Brown Esquire for for them, altho I did not consider them as prizes of war, they having been taken under the Chinese flag, and in neutral waters.

On the 19th ultimo, I concluded an exchange with Brian Haggsons Esquire commandant of His Britannic Majesty's Ship *Cornwallis*, of the Captain, officer, and four seamen of the private armed ship *Hyacinth* of Boston, captured by the *Cornwallis*, for the Captain, officer, and four seamen of the English country schooner *Isabella* of Calcutta, captured by the American private armed Brig *Maumlee* of Boston.

In October or November last an attempt was made by the Superbargos of the N. E. India Company's Ships, to induce the Chinese Government to prohibit the sale of English prize goods at this port, previous to condemnation, this Government however promptly refused to enter into any engagement of the kind, and this port remains open to prize goods as usual.

A case has lately occurred which has
placed

4.

placed me in a difficult situation, an American built vessel called the "Leticia Byrd" belonging bona fide to American citizens, but without any documents whatever, even a Bill of Sale, she was sent to Chinese ports, having arrived at this place under the flag of the United States.

This vessel was built at Norfolk, and I have every reason to believe, that her register was regularly cancelled and returned to the Treasury department; when she was sold to the Spaniards in South America, or to Tama-hamaka the King of the Sandwich Islands; since which she has again become the property of citizens of the United States of America; you will please to observe Sir, that I have no authority from this Government to seize a vessel in China, unless she is acting contrary to the laws of the Empire, which requires no document to show to what country she belongs, her flag is her passport.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully
Sir

Your obedient humble servant
W. B. Milcocket
Consul for the U.S. of America

Handwritten:

American Consulate Canton April 1844
 S. B. Milver's Consul for the United States of
 America, for the Port of Canton in China U. S. of
 A. to acknowledge to have received from Robert
 A. Brown Esquire Commandant H. Britannic
 Majesty's Ship Doris, the persons whose names
 are contained in the following list, comprising
 the officers, crew, and passengers, late of the
 American Ship Minerva of Boston, prisoners of
 War on board of H. B. M. Ship Doris, the said
 persons having been admitted upon Parole,
 not to serve in arms against Great Britain
 during the present War, until exchanged

<u>American Prisoners</u>		
<u>Seamen</u>	<u>Seamen</u>	<u>Officers</u>
Samuel Hubbard	John Whitney	Thos Rogers, Commandant
Francis A. Bortney	John Smith	Leves Francis mate
James Lovell.	William S. Dore	John M. Cooper 2 Mate
John Child	Jacob Neilson	Passengers
Melvin Thayer	George Blaishe	George Smith
John Gardner	Joseph Liddle	Ed Hooper
Charles Kellogg	Smith & Cabon	Joseph Ford
Abiel Pratt	John F. Tower	Smith & Cabon
Joseph Newman	Samuel Jones	Smith & Cabon
George Napely	Archib. Bain	
Nice boarder	Richard Frouce	

S. B. Milver U.S.
 Consul for the U.S. of America

6.
unaccomplished.

American Consulate Canton 6 Jan'y 1857

To

The Honorable James Monroe,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

My last letter was
inmate of the 13th ultimo. I have now the honor
to enclose you a protest in the case of the ship
"Abella" of Calcutta, captured by the American
Brig "Rambler" of Boston, Samuel B. Cook Com-
mander. This document is so full and
incriminating in itself, that no remarks are
necessary in elucidation. You will please to observe
Sir, that I was at Macao when this ship put in
there in distress, and I can vouch for the truth of
every fact stated in the protest.

The flagrant outrages on the part of
Robert O'Brien Esquire Commander of His Britan-
nic Majesty's Ship "Dois", are only to be equalled
by the pusillanimous conduct of the Governor
of Macao.

I have thought it necessary to make
this document, to show his Excellency the
President of the United States, the respect which
is paid in this quarter of the world to the
declaration

declarations of neutrality on the part of "The Prince Regent of Portugal", not only by his own subjects, but by his allies the British.

The Commanders of British armed vessels on this station, have private houses at Macao, signals are made between the vessels in the roads, and the Commanders and officers on shore; armed boats and launches, are equipped and provisioned at Macao for expeditions against our commerce. The boats of the Doris which were sent to cut out the prize on the 14th of September, before the Governor ^{agreed} to give her up to O'Brien, were disguised opposite to the house of the latter, and the Musketts intended for the attack were loaded on the beach, not fifty yards from the Government house, the prize lay near the Basfort the guns of which were loaded and pointed into the boats.

During the last summer a Portuguese boat of 30 Tons and upwards, was hired by O'Brien by the permission of the Governor, and performed a cruise of three weeks, armed and manned from his B.M. Ship Doris, and commanded by his second Lieutenant, she made no prize.

I have already reported to Mr Sumner

8.

Sanctae Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, at the Court of Brazil, the case of the *Chabella*, by the next opportunity I shall forward him a copy of the Protest.

I am under the necessity of presenting the misconduct of John Robbarts, Commande of the Letter of Marque ship *Isaac Jones* of Boston; I addressed a letter to him under date of the 29th of December summarizing of him an order on John P. Bessing, Esq. in my favor, for two per cent on the net amount of the sales of the Prize goods sold in this place, captured by the *Jones* on her passage from the United States to this country; agreeably to the 17th Section of an act concerning prizes & prize goods passed the 22^d June 1812.

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit a certified copy of Captain Robbarts answer to my application. - The net amount of sales is Dollars 10,642.88^{cts}. I was not aware of this act before I delivered to Captain Robbarts his ships papers; I received a copy of it by accident from the Commande of the Letter of Marque ship *Hyacinth*.

being to the Captain of the American Ship *Hunter* & *Hyacinth* of Boston, and the condemnation of the ships

Ships Catharine & Medusa of Boston at this Port, a great number of American Seamen have been thrown on my hands, Most of them have refused to go on board of the Little of Margue, some have entered on board of Portuguese Ships at Macao, bound to Lisbon, these I have consigned to the American Consul at that Port, four others have entered on board of two discovery ships The "Discovery & Investigator" belonging to the English East India Company, they are not American or Commissioned V.S.S., the Commanders are bound to protect them from impressment, and return them home at the end of the voyage; I found it in vain to oppose them in their plans, I therefore consented and made the best terms for them in my power. Some of the exchanged prisoners taken in the Tyne & Co, prefer to remain on board of the India Man to placing themselves under my protection, in these instances I have received other American prisoners in their place, and consigned the former to Beasley Esq? agent for American prisoners in England, with a request that he will forward their exchange as soon as possible.

I am sorry to say that in almost every instance the American Seamen prefer
any

10.

any other service (except that of the enemy) to go on board of a ship under the flag of their own nation.

I shall soon have the honor to present to, Sir, a memorial on this subject.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir

Your obedient humble servant

W. B. Wilcox
Consul for the U.S. of America

London 25th June 1844,

To The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor

to enclose a copy of the receipt given by me to Robert Brown Esquire Commanant of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris; for the officers, crew and passengers of the American Ship Hunter, of Boston, captured by the Doris on the 18th of March last, after being out a few hours from this Port bound to the U.S.

The crew are distributed among the vessels in this Port free of ~~any~~ expense to the United States, the officers and passengers have provided for themselves.

I beg leave to add for the information of Merchants trading to this place, that in consequence of the War between the U.S. and Great Britain, since the Number of British Frigates on this station, it is no longer necessary to anchor in Macao Roads for the purpose of reporting the Cargo and obtaining a Pilot as formerly, &c.

A Commodore may without incurring any responsibility run his vessel through the Boji Tiger and anchor to the Northward of the Chinese Ports, where he will be protected and a Pilot furnished him to carry his vessel to Whampoa.

The established custom of talking on Pilotage may only be dispensed with during the present war, and for particular reasons I have to request that above information may not be made public through the medium of the newspapers.

I have the honor to be
with great respect

Dear Sir

J. B. Wilcox
Consul for the U.S.A.
America

Copy

Boston 25 June 1844.

To

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of the U. S.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the receipt given by me to Robert, Officer Com. of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris, for the officer and passengers of the American Ship Hunter of Boston, captured by the Doris on the 18th of March last, after being out a few hours from this Port bound to the U.S.

The crew are entertained among the Rebels in this Port free of any expense to the U.S., the officers and passengers have provisions for themselves.

I beg leave to advise for the information of merchants trading to this place, that in consequence of the War between the United States and Great Britain, and the number of British Ships on this Station, it is no longer necessary to Auction in these Roads, for the purpose of reporting the cargo and obtaining a Pilot as formerly; & Commanders may without incurring any responsibility run his vessel through the Boca Tige and anchor to

the Northward of the Chinese Gulf, where he will be protected, and a pilot furnished him to carry his vessel to Shanghai. The established custom of taking a Pilot at Macao, can only be dispensed with during the present War, and for particular reasons. I have to request the above information may not be made public through the medium of the News Papers.

I have the honor to be

with great respect

Yours obedt Servt,
J. C. Wilcox
Consul for the U.S. of
America

To The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State &c.

Canton 25th June 1814,

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the receipt given by me to Robert & Brian Esq^s Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Ship, *Poris*, for the officers crew and passengers of the Ship *Thames* of Boston, captured by the *Poris* on the 18th of March last after being out of our hands from the port of Boston to the U.S.

The crew are distributed among the vessels in this port free of any expense to the U.S., the officers crew passengers have provisions for themselves. We have to advise for the information of Merchants trading to this place, that in consequence of the war between the United States and Great Britain, and the number of British Frigates on this station, it is no longer necessary to anchor in Macao Roads for the purpose of reporting the cargo and obtaining a Pilot as formerly; a Commander may without incurring

incurring any responsibility, run his vessel through
the Bocca Tigra and anchor to the Northward of
the Chinese Forts where he will be protected and
a Pilot furnished him to carry an vessel to Macao.
The established custom of sailing a vessel to
Macao can only be dispensed with during the
present War, and for particular reasons I have
to request, the above information may not be made
public through the medium of the News Papers.

I have the honor to be

With great respect

Yours obediently

J. C. Whitlock's
Consul for the U.S. of
Guinea

Duplicate, Letter of Marine Schooner Sumner.

American Consulate, Santiago
13th December 1814,

To,

The Honorable James Monroe,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir, I had the honor to
communicate to you in June last, the circum-
stances of my having granted to Robert O'Brien
Esq^r Command of His Britannic Majesty's
Ship Doris, a receipt for twenty nine American
prisoners captured on board of the American
Ship Hunter of Boston, by the Doris in May
last. In consequence of an application
from Captain Isaac Gage of the Brig Briton,
and James Capland of the Brig Bunter, I
granted a further receipt to Robert O'Brien
Esq^r for them, although I did not consider them
as prisoners of War, they having been taken
under the Chinese flag and in Neutral
waters. On the 9th of June, I concluded an
exchange with Brian Hoagson Esq^r Com-
mander of His Britannic Majesty's Ship
Glenowen, of the Captain officer and four
seamen of the Private armed Ship Hyacin-
thine of Boston, for the Captain officer and four
seamen, of the English Country Ship Nabilla,
of

of Calcutta. In October or November last an attempt was made by the Superbarges of the H. E. India Company's Ship, to induce the Chinese Government, to purchase the Sale of English Prize goods at this Port; imported in numerous Vessels previous to condemnation; The Government however promptly refused to enter into any engagement of the kind & this Port remains open to prize goods as usual.

A Case has lately occurred which has placed in a difficult situation; An American built Vessel called "The Lucia Byrd" belonging to "bona fide" American citizens, but without any documentation whatever a bill of Sale showing her to be American property, arrived at this Port under the flag of the United States; this vessel was built in Norfolk in Virginia, and I have every reason to believe that her registration regularly cancelled and returned to the Treasury Department, when she was sold either to the Spaniards in South America or to Japan. The King of the Sandwich Islands, under which she has again become the property of citizens of the United States, you will be good as to observe Sir, that I have no authority from this Government, to detain or seize a vessel in China without showing contrary to the laws of the Empire.

Empire, which is in accordance to the
treaty of Commerce she belongs, but it is in fact.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully Sir

Your most obedient Servant

J. C. Wilcox
Consul for the U.S.
of America.

*Supplie
Brig Sherry via New York.*

*American Consulate Canton
13 December 1844*

To
The Honorable James Monroe
Secretary of State &c.
Washington,

Sir I have the honor to communicate to you in June last, the circumstances of my having granted to Robert O'Brien Esq. Com-
mander of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris,
a receipt for twenty nine American Seamen cap-
tured on board of the American Ship Hunter of
Boston by the Doris May last.

In consequence of an application
from Captain Isaac Gage of the Brig Bentis,
and James Copeland of the Brig Cintra I
granted a further receipt for three, altho I did
not consider them as prisoners of war, they having
been taken under the Chinese flag and in
neutral Waters. On the 9th ultimo I concluded
an exchange with Brian Hoagson Esq.
of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Hornet
and four Seamen
of

of the private vessel ship *Thyan* of Boston for the Captain, appearance from seamen of the English country ship *Isabella* of Calcutta.

In October or November last an attempt was made by the Super-cargoes of the H. E. India Company's ships, to induce the Chinese Government to prohibit the sale of English prize goods imported in American vessels previous to condemnation; this Government however promptly refused to enter into any engagement of the kind, and this port remains open to prize goods as usual.

Case has lately occurred which has placed me in a difficult situation; "An American built vessel called the *Delia Byron*", belonging to "London" American citizens, but without any document whatever even a Bill of Sale, showing her to be American property, arrived at this port under the flag of the United States; this vessel was built in

Norfolk in Virginia, and I have every reason to believe that her register was regularly cancelled and

and returned to the Treasury department, where she was sold either to the Spaniards in South America or to Samakamaka the King of the Sandwich Islands, since which she has become the property of Citizens of the United States." You will be so good as to observe Sir, that I have no authority from this Government to detain or seize a rebellious Chinaman without she is acting contrary to the laws of the Empire, which require no documents to show to what country she belongs; her flag is her passport.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully, Sir.

Your most obedient

Servant

J. B. Milcock
Consul for the U.S.
of Amoy.

Originals by the Letter of Marque Ship Jacob Jones.

American Consulate Canton
13 December 1844.

To

The Honorable James Monroe,

Secretary of State

Washington, Sir

I had the honor to communicate to you in June last, the circumstance of my having granted to Robert O'Brien Esq. of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris, a receipt for twenty Nine American prisoners, captured on board of the American Ship.

Henrietta of Boston, by the Doris, in May last.

In consequence of an application from Captain Isaac Gage of the Brig Bentinck, & James Copeland of the Brig Centurion, I granted a further receipt to Robert O'Brien Esq. for three, altho I did not consider them as prisoners of War; they having been taken under the Chinese flag and in Neutral Waters. On the 9th ultimo I concluded an exchange with Brian Hodgson Esq. Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Fenimore, of the Captain Officer from Leavenworth of the private armed Ship Spane & Co. of Boston, for the Captain Officer from Leavenworth of the

of the English Company Ship *Tabella of Calcutta*. In October 1890, her last cargo was received by the Super Cargoes of the S. E. India Company's Ships, to induce the Chinese Government to prohibit the sale of English prize goods at this port, in port in American vessels previous to condemnation; this Government however promptly refused to enter in any engagement of the kind, and at this port remains open to prize goods as usual.

A case has lately occurred which has placed in a difficult situation; an American built vessel, called "The *Delia Byrd*" belonging to "bona fide" American Citizens, but without any document whatever even a Bill of Sale showing her to be American property, arrived at this port under the flag of the United States; this vessel was built in Norfolk in Virginia, and I have every reason to believe her Register was regularly cancelled & returned to the Treasury Department where she was sold to the Spaniards in South America or to Laysan the King of the Sandwich Islands, since which, she has again become the property of Citizens of the United States; You will be so good as to observe Sir, that I have no authority from the Government

Government to detain or seize a vessel in China,
without her acting contrary to the laws of the
Empire, which requires no documents to show
to what country she belongs, the flag is her passport.

I have the honor to be

very respectfully Sir

your most obed^t servant

J. E. Milledge
Consul for the U.S.
of America.

136 Wilcocks Bldg

Now, I have this morning received your note of yesterday, and the same, therefore, bearing out the principle. Captured by the ship Jacob Jones, commanding, on her passage from the United States to this port — and in reply thereto, I beg leave to state — that in my opinion, the United States are entitled to any prize goods until they are legally condemned in court of admiralty, or a court having similar jurisdiction and sentence — And that the said captured property will be accounted for by us according to Law, on the arrival of the ship Jacob Jones at the first port in which there is a court of admiralty, or other authority for settling the same.

I have withdrawn
 Ship Jacob Jones,
 Dec 30th 1814. *Agency*
 your humble
 John Roberts

American Consulate Canton
2^d January 1815
J. B. Wilcox's Consul for the
United States

United States of America at the port
of Canton in China do hereby
certify that the preceding is a
true copy of the original letter
in the Chinese writing of John
Roberts, duly compared
by me this day.



In Testimony whereof I have
hereunto set my hand and
of office at Canton in China
this day and year above
written

J. B. Wilcox
Consul for the U.S.
of America

Amount of gold- and silver- captured
by the U.S. forces and sold at Canton
as per J. B. Wilcox's Books - \$9,894.57
Amount of dollars captured at
the same time -

\$48.31
\$10,642.88

American Consulate Canton 1st June 1816.

The Honorable James Monroe Esq.
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

I have the honor to
enclose you two documents, exhibiting the imports
and exports on American Vessels in this district,
from the 4th of July 1815 to the 15th of April 1816,
comprising one season

I have the honor to remain

with great respect

Sir

Your humble servant

J. B. Wilcox
Consul of the U.S. of America

[illegible]

A Return of

Year & Month of Arrival	Names of Vessels	Names of Commanders	Tons	Names of Owners
1813 February 9 th	Ship Arr	J. C. Pearson	396	John Donnell
1814 March 3 rd	Sho Tainakamaka	L Porter	180	Coy of Merchants
" May 9 th	Brig Sphinx	W Brevoort	280	Mintum
" " 15 th	Sch ^m Russel	W Gibbet	260	Mt Chapman
" June 9 th	Ship Jacob Jones	S Robbarts	554	Coy of Merchants
" September 12 th	Brig Rambler	S. B. Carr	317	Coy of Merchants

表格局部(1)

of American Vessels entering and clearing

No. of vessels	Ports cleared from	Places Touching at	Days of Seamanship	Cargo							Total of Cargo
				Grain	Sea Stores	General Stores	Passenger Stores	For Ship	For Crew	For Passengers	
	Douglas	Baltimore	direct	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Wichita	Boston	via Boston	26	"	58225	3883	3559	2235	"	3578
	Wichita	New Bedford	direct	24	"	"	"	2524	"	284	"
	Wichita	Boston	direct	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Wichita	Boston	direct	75	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Wichita	Boston	direct	45	"	"	"	72	"	611	5

表格局部(2)

leaving at The Port of Canton from the 14th of May 1813 To the 18th of c

Treasures										Prize Goods										Cotton									
Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk	Raw silk
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
235	"	3218	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	284	"	"	224	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	224	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	611	"	5	"	5	3929	2056	414	2500	"	5	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

表格局部(3)

from the 14th May 1813 To the 1st of January 1815

Days										Outwards			
										Weight of Hankins	Pounds Black Sea	Pounds Green Sea	When Sailed
"	"	"	"	"	56	"	204	"	"	"	"	"	285,285 Jan 7 th 1815 at port in US
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	210	210	400	40	"	3	23,146 27,800 Same way at the
"	"	"	"	"	330	"	217	"	282	"	"	4	47,481 127,481 Dec 7 th 1814 at the
"	"	"	"	"	350	"	207	"	281	"	9	10	13,300 99,750 Same way at the
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	330	400	"	205	8	40	359,100 77,938 Jan 7 th 1815 at the
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	333	"	"	"	67	10	77,007 95,760 same way at the

Canton 3rd February 1815
J. B. Wilson US
Consul for the US
of America

表格局部(4)

A. Palmer & Co. American Noble's Exchange and Clearing, 111 Market St. San Francisco, Cal. 1893 to the 10th January 1895									
Year & Month	Name of Ship	Port of Origin	Arrived	Departed	Days in Port	Cargo	Passengers	Tons	Value of Goods
1893	Freemantle	London	18th Dec	20th Dec	2	Wool, Flour, etc.	10	100	1000
1894	Freemantle	London	18th Dec	20th Dec	2	Wool, Flour, etc.	10	100	1000
1895	Freemantle	London	18th Dec	20th Dec	2	Wool, Flour, etc.	10	100	1000
1896	Freemantle	London	18th Dec	20th Dec	2	Wool, Flour, etc.	10	100	1000
1897	Freemantle	London	18th Dec	20th Dec	2	Wool, Flour, etc.	10	100	1000
1898	Freemantle	London	18th Dec	20th Dec	2	Wool, Flour, etc.	10	100	1000
1899	Freemantle	London	18th Dec	20th Dec	2	Wool, Flour, etc.	10	100	1000
1900	Freemantle	London	18th Dec	20th Dec	2	Wool, Flour, etc.	10	100	1000
1901	Freemantle	London	18th Dec	20th Dec	2	Wool, Flour, etc.	10	100	1000
1902	Freemantle	London	18th Dec	20th Dec	2	Wool, Flour, etc.	10	100	1000
1903	Freemantle	London	18th Dec	20th Dec	2	Wool, Flour, etc.	10	100	1000
1904	Freemantle	London	18th Dec	20th Dec	2	Wool, Flour, etc.	10	100	1000
1905	Freemantle	London	18th Dec	20th Dec	2	Wool, Flour, etc.	10	100	1000
1906	Freemantle	London	18th Dec	20th Dec	2	Wool, Flour, etc.	10	100	1000

San Francisco 3rd January 1895
A. Palmer & Co.
Noble's Exchange and Clearing
111 Market St.

A Return of American Vessels

Year & Month of arrival	Names of Vessels	Names of Masters	Tons	Names of Owners	Ports cleared from	Places touching at	to ve
1813 February 9 th	Shipc Ann	Schub Ransom	396	Schub Donnell	Baltimore	direct	
1814 March 3 rd	Schooner Mahanuchuck	W. Porter	180	Capt. Mearns	Boston	to Coast of A	
" May - 9 th	Ship Sphinx	W. Brevoort	280	Mistwaith	New Bedford	direct	
" " 15 th	Sch Russel	W. Orbbert	260	Mistwaith		direct	
" June 9 th	Sh. Jacob Jones	J. Nobbarts	554	Capt. Mearns	Boston	direct	1
" September 12	Ship Rumble	S. B. Coes	317	Capt. Mearns	Boston	direct	4

表格局部(1)

Return of American Vessels entering and clearing at the port

Names of Vessels	Ports cleared from	Places touched at	Tonnage of Vessels	Cargo										Inwards									
				Opium	Salt	Tea	Opium	Tea	Opium	Tea	Opium	Tea	Opium	Opium	Tea	Opium	Tea	Opium	Tea	Opium	Tea	Opium	Tea
Shu Dong	Baltimore	direct	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	250	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Co. of Merchants	Boston	12 to coast of A	26	"	58225	3802	3539	2035	"	3.15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wintan	New Bedford	direct	24	"	"	"	2524	"	284	"	"	224	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wintan		direct	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	224	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Co. of Merchants	Boston	direct	75	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Co. of Merchants	Boston	direct	45	"	"	"	72	"	611	"	5	"	5	3929	2056	44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

表格局部(2)

clearing at the Port of Canton from the 14 th May 1813 To the 18																			
Inwards										Prize Goods					Cargo				
Ships	From	Value	Weight	Quantity	Value	Weight	Quantity	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Quantity	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Quantity	Value	Weight
"	"	"	"	250	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	56	"	204	"
235	"	315	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	200	210	400
"	284	"	"	224	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3500	"	317	242
"	"	"	"	224	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3500	"	207	281
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10,642	38	"	"	"	"	"	"	930	400
"	611	"	5	"	5	3929	2056	44	2500	"	5	21	"	"	"	"	"	533	"

表格局部(3)

Return of American Vessels which laid over during the war, at the Port of Canton, 1812.

an abstract of three outward barges.

1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	22
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1823. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 84

Based on the above

Return of American Vessels which laid over during the

an abstract of their outward

| Date of arrival | Vessel's name | Commenced | Course | When | Black Green to | |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------|----------------|------|
| | | | | | Tons | Tons |
| 1893 | | | | | | |
| January 20 th | Ship Breeze | Case No. 427 | S. S. S. S. | New York | 4000 | 4000 |
| February 15 th | " " | Case No. 214 | P. H. S. S. | Boston | 1650 | 25 |
| May 13 th | Bag Breeze | Case No. 190 | S. S. S. S. | Boston | 959 | 20 |

表格局部(1)

rich laid over during the week, in the Port of Canton, with
in abate, of their outward cargo.

| Cargoes when arrived | Pounds | | | | Time of sailing | Where bound |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|----------------------|
| | Black Tea, Tens. | Green Tea, Tens. | of op. of China | of op. of China | | |
| for New York | 4000 | 4000 | 20 | 2000 | 1815 | 26 November New York |
| for Boston | 1650 | 25 | 20 | 2000 | 16 July | Boston |
| for Boston | 959 | | 20 | 50 | 15 October | Amsterdam |
| | | | | | American bound for Canton 10 June 1817 | |
| | | | | | B. M. Lee | |
| | | | | | Consul of the U. S. of America | |

表格局部(2)

original

American Consulate

Canton 10th July 1815

To

The Honourable James Monroe
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

My last Letter was under Date of the 12th ultimo, I have now the Honour to Enclose you a Protest in the Case of the Ship Arabella of Calcutta, Captured by the American Letter of Marque Brig Rambler of Boston Samuel D Edes Commander.

This Document is so full and circumstantial in itself that no Remarks are necessary in elucidation.

You will please to observe Sir, that I was at Macoa when this Ship put in there in distress and I can vouch for the truth of every fact stated in the Protest.

The flagrant outrages on the part of Robert O'Brien Esq^r Commander of his Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris are only equalled by the pusillanimous conduct of the Governor of Macoa. I have thought it necessary to make this Document in order to shew his Excellency the President of the United States, the Respect which is paid in this Quarter of the World to the Declaration of Neutrality on the part of the Prince Regent of Portugal, not only by his own Subjects, but more

particularly by his Allies the British. — The Commanders of British Armed Vessels on this Station have Private Houses at Macao, Signals are made between the Vessels in the Roads and the Commanders and Officers on Shore, Armed Boats and Launches are Equipt and provisioned at Macao for Expeditions against our Commerce. The Boats of the Doris which were sent to cut out the Prize on the 14th September, (before the Governor had agreed to deliver her up to O'Brian) rendezvoused opposite to the House of the latter and the Muskets intended for the Attack were loaded on the Beach not fifty Yards from the Government House, The Prize lay under the Bar Fort, the Guns of which were loaded and pointed into the Boats. During the last Summer a Portuguese Boat of 30 Tons and upwards was hired to O'Brian by permission of the Governor and performed a Cruise of three Weeks, Armed and manned from his P. M. Ship Doris and Commanded by her second Lieutenant. She made no Prize. I have already represented to Mr Sumpter Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the Court of Brazil the Case of the *Acadella*, by the next opportunity I shall forward him a Copy of the Protest. — I am under the Necessity of representing the Misconduct of John Robbarts Commander of the Letter of Marque Ship *Jacob Jones* of Boston; I addressed a Letter to him under Date of the 29th December demanding of him an Order on John P Cushing Esq. in my favor for Two Per Cent on the Nett amount of the Sales of the Prize

Goods sold on this place Captured by the Socet Junis on her passage from the United States of America to this Country agreeable to the 17th Section of "An Act concerning Letters of Marque, Prizes and Prize Goods" passed the 26th June 1812. Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a certified Copy of Captain Robbarts Answer to my application.

The Nett amount of Sales is Dollars 10,642⁸⁸/100. I was not aware of this Act before I delivered to Captain Robbarts his Ships Papers, having received a copy of it by accident, from the Commander of the Letter of Marque Ship Hyder Ali.

Owing to the Capture of the American Ships Hunter and Hyder Ali of Boston, and the Condemnation of the Ships Katharine and Meridian of Boston at this Port, a great Number of American Seamen have been thrown on my hands, most of them have refused to go on board the Letters of Marque; some have entered on board of Portuguese Ships at Macao bound to Lisbon, these I have Consigned to the American Consul at that Port. Four others have entered on board of two Discovery Ships called The Discovery and Investigator belonging to the English East India Company, they are not armed or commissioned Vessels and the Commanders on board are bound to protect them from Impressment and return them to me at the End of the Voyage, I found it in vain to oppose them in their Plans, I therefore consented and made the best terms for them in my Power. Some of the Exchanged Prisoners taken in the Hyder Ali prefer to remain on board of the India men to placing themselves under

my protection, in these instances I have received other American Prisoners in their places and Consigned the former to D. Casley Esq. Agent for American Prisoners in England, with a Request that he will forward their Exchange as soon as possible

I am sorry to say that in almost every instance the American Seamen prefer any other Service (except that of the Enemy) to going on board of a Ship under the Flag of their own Nation. I shall soon have the honour to present to you Sir, a memorial on this Subject.

I have the Honour
to Remain

Sir,

Your Obedient Humble Servt,
J. B. C. Wilcox Esq.
Consul for the U.S.
of America

Benjⁿ. C. Wilcox

Consul at Canton.

Inclosing protest of
the ship *Arabella*, captured
by the *Rambla*.

J^B Milver 16 Esq^r

Sir

I have this Morning received your Note of yesterday, respecting the per centages on the property captured by the Jacob Jones under my command, on his passage from United States to this port, and in reply thereto I beg leave to state, that in my opinion the United States are not entitled to any per centages on prize goods, until they are legally condemned in a Court of Admiralty, and all charges and expences attending are ascertained; and that the said captured property will be accounted for by me according to law, on the arrival of the Ship Jacob Jones at the first port in which there is a Court of Admiralty, or other authority for settling the same.

Ship Jacob Jones }
Dec^r 30th 1814

I remain with much respect

your humble servant

signed, John Robbards

American Consulate Canton 2^d January 1815.
J. B. Milver 16, Consul for the United States of America, at the port of Canton in

in China, do hereby certify, that the preceding is a true copy of the original letter in the handwriting of John Robbarts, and is accompanied by nothing else.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal of office, at Canton in China, the day and Year above written.



B. B. Wilcox
Consul for the U.S. at Canton

Amount of Gold and Silver captured by the Ship
Jacob Jones and sold at Canton as per

J. P. Cushings books D^{rs} 9,845.⁰⁰ 57

Sum of Dollars captured at Sauntum 740.31

D^{rs} 10,642.88

On This Fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and fourteen, appeared before me J. B. McLeock, Consul for the United States of America, at the Port of Canton in China, and as to other ports as shall be near or more than to the residence of any other consul or vice consul within this same Allegiance, George Lapham first Lieutenant of the American Sloop of War "Rambler" of Boston Samuel B. East Commanding, and a Prize-master of the British Ship "Habella" of Calcutta, Frederick Hope Kien late Master, a prize to the aforesaid Ship Rambler, Who declared, that he sailed from the Port of Boston in the United States of America on the Eighteenth day of May last, bound to Canton in China, and that on the twenty fourth day of August last, the aforesaid Ship Rambler fell in with and captured the aforesaid British Ship "Habella", and that by order of the aforesaid Samuel B. East he took command of the aforesaid Prize, and received orders to make the best of his way to Whampoa; and that from a study of various kinds, he was under the necessity of bringing the aforesaid Prize into the harbor of Macao and anchoring her under the guns of a Portuguese Fort, and fearing difficulty, he entered this protest.

George Lapham

And again on the Twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and fourteen, appeared before me J. B. McLeock, Consul for the United States of America

America at the Port of Canton in China. H. J. J.
 The aforesaid George Lapierre, Pierre Mascio
 of the aforesaid Ship Habella of Calcutta,
 accompanied by Charles Matstat boatwain,
 James Fleming, W. J. Fales & Thomas East
 seamen, of the aforesaid Brig Rumbler and
 Pierre Com of the aforesaid Ship Habella,
 who being an English sworn vessel and said, that
 they set sail on board of the aforesaid Brig
 Rumbler from the Port of Boston in the
 United States of America on the eighteenth
 day of May last, bound to Canton in China,
 and that nothing material occurred until
 the eighth day of June, when the aforesaid
 Brig Rumbler fell in with and captured
 the British Brig Madras of Liverpool
 Nova Scotia, John Roberts, Master from
 Bourdeaux bound to Halifax and the aforesaid
 aforesaid and further declare that nothing
 material again occurred until the twenty fourth
 day of August, when the aforesaid Brig
 Rumbler fell in with and captured the
 aforesaid British Ship Habella of Cal
 cutta Francis Hope Pice Master, from
 Malacca bound to Batavia, from which
 ship they took the greatest part of the cargo
 consisting of Opium, rice goods &c and the aforesaid
 George Lapierre further declares that the aforesaid Sam
 uel B. East furnished him with a copy of his com
 mission, and ordered him to take command of
 the aforesaid Brig, with a crew consisting of the afo
 said Charles Matstat, Richard O'Brien, James
 Living, W. J. Fales & Thomas East, seamen of the afo
 said Brig Rumbler, and thirty three lascars prisoners
 captured

captured in the aforesaid seized ship, Diabla, and
 Alexander, the butler of the aforesaid prize,
 who agreed to assist in working the aforesaid prize,
 he being acquainted with the language spoken by the
 aforesaid dascar, and the aforesaid ^{captain} George Daphne
 said further and said that his orders from the aforesaid
 Samuel B. Davis were, to carry the aforesaid Prize to
 Whampoa if possible, and the aforesaid George Daphne
 Charles Holstat Boatman, James Fleming, W. J. Hall,
 and Thomas Cook seamen, said further and said that
 the aforesaid prize and Brig Maudlin were in sight
 of each other until the eighth day of September when
 they parted company, and on the twelfth day of
 September they arrived in for Macao Roads, and came
 to anchor about seven o'clock P.M. of the aforesaid
 twelfth of September a boat of the Nine Islands in Macao Roads
 and the aforesaid said further and said that the aforesaid
 George Daphne left the aforesaid prize on the
 thirteenth day of September at seven o'clock A.M.,
 in the ship's boat and the aforesaid aforesaid
 George Daphne, said further and said that he com-
 manded the Nine Islands at nine o'clock A.M. and commanded
 a Pilot at the Chinese Chop house to carry the aforesaid
 prize to Whampoa, and that he obtained a pilot,
 and left Macao at eleven o'clock A.M. and these
 aforesaid George Daphne, Charles Holstat Boatman,
 James Fleming, W. J. Hall & Thomas Cook seamen, said
 further and said that the aforesaid George Daphne returned
 to the aforesaid prize at half past two o'clock P.M.
 of the thirteenth of September, whereupon he ordered
 the aforesaid Pilot to carry the aforesaid prize to
 Whampoa, but that the aforesaid ^{Pilot} instead of obeying
 the orders of the aforesaid George Daphne, made dif-
 ficulties and said that it was impossible to pass
 the English Ships of War皋蘭, & Doris which
 were stationed at Chuen-fu, and a Chinese boat
 was then dispatched by the aforesaid George Daphne

and Pilot to ascertain with precision the situation of the
aforesaid Ship at war, and these components did fur-
ther declare that upon the return of the aforesaid
Chinese boats and then, look of the aforesaid persons
seen in the forenoon the aforesaid Ship of war the
aforesaid Pilot a boldly declare that he would not
attempt to carry the aforesaid Prize to Whampoa;
and with this being the repeated offer of the aforesaid
George Lapham to give him the aforesaid Pilot
the sum of four hundred Dollars in addition
to his freight, provided he anchored the aforesaid
Prize in safety at Whampoa, and these components
and further declare, that the aforesaid Pilot and
frequently urge the aforesaid George Lapham to
take up the anchor and bear away for Macassar
town, where he promised to anchor the aforesaid
Prize under the guns of a Portuguese Fort in perfect
safety; and this component George Lapham and
further declare, that finding threats and promises
equally unavailing as to inducing the aforesaid
Pilot to comply with his contract, and so his duty by
at least attempting to carry the aforesaid Prize to
Whampoa, and these components George Lapham
Charles Flatt, that boatwain, James Thwing, W. J.
Fales & Thomas Bales Seamen and further declare
that the aforesaid Prize was in want of ballast,
Bread, water, rice, and provisions of every description
and so on for the sustenance of them and
the aforesaid Prize crew, and the aforesaid Lascar
persons, and that the aforesaid Lascar persons
have become very unruly, and threatened to attack
the aforesaid prize they being in number thirty
three, and that the aforesaid prize crew by
not including the aforesaid George Lapham, and
the aforesaid prize being in every respect unfit
to proceed to any other port or place of safety, the
aforesaid

The said George Lapham did declare, that he was under
 the necessity of coming to the resolution of complying
 with the wishes of the aforesaid Pilot and bearing away
 for Macao harbor, And then afterwards George
 Lapham, Charles Plattat boatswain, James Thuring,
 W. J. Talpin and Thomas East Seamen did declare,
 that the aforesaid George Lapham did manifestly
 cause the anchor of the aforesaid Prize to be taken up at
 Eight O'clock P.M., and bore away for Macao har-
 bor shaping a course for the usual Passage between
 the Town of Macao and San-Kang Island, and that
 by means of the aforesaid Pilot they brought the aforesaid
 Prize to anchor at Eleven O'clock P.M. of the
 twentieth of September near the Guns of a Portuguese
 Fort, commonly called the Gun Fort, and at these depo-
 sitions and further declare, that the aforesaid George
 Lapham left the aforesaid Prize at half past seven
 O'clock A.M. of the twentieth of September, at which
 time a guard of Portuguese Soldiers under the com-
 mand of an Officer took possession of the aforesaid
 Prize, and the aforesaid George Lapham did further
 declare, that the Captain of the aforesaid gun-
 boat came on board where he was going, to which the
 Captain replied, that he was going on shore to
 wait on the Governor, and so he was accordingly
 permitted to pass on shore. And this aforesaid
 George Lapham for himself did further declare,
 that at ten O'clock A.M. he called at the house
 of J. B. M. de Almeida Esquivas who was then residing
 at Macao, who accompanied this aforesaid
 to the House of the Governor of Macao, Bernar-
 do de Alpo and de Almeida, and received for
 answer he was not at home and that the aforesaid
 J. B. M. de Almeida

B. C. Wilcox left his servant at the house of the Governor, with orders to bring him information when the Governor returned, and this servant accompanied the aforesaid B. C. Wilcox to his own home, thus receiving the arrival of the aforesaid boat who brought him information at one o'clock P.M., that the Governor had returned, and this servant George Lapham accordingly declared that he forthwith waited upon the Governor, again accompanied by the aforesaid B. C. Wilcox, who explained to the Governor the situation of the aforesaid prize, and stated to him, particularly every circumstance relating thereto, all which the Governor took down in writing, whereupon the aforesaid B. C. Wilcox claimed the protection of the Portuguese Government, for the aforesaid Prize, the Command and Prize crew, which the Governor immediately refused, and directed the aforesaid George Lapham to show the aforesaid B. C. Wilcox to go on board the Prize and leave the harbor immediately, whereupon the aforesaid B. C. Wilcox explained to the Governor the imprudence, as well as impracticability, of sending the Prize to sea in her then situation in want of Ballast, Bread, water, Rice & provisions of every description both for the maintenance of the American Prize crew, and the Lascar Persons, besides being watched by his Britannic Majesty's Ship, Don Roberto, of Brazil, Esq. Commandant, which had that morning anchored in the roads, her boat being then about the aforesaid Prize, to which the Governor replied; that when the aforesaid Prize was

was out of the harbor court thing that stood in
 mind of should be furnished him, That Captain
 O'Brien of His Britannic Majesty's ship
 Louis had been with him, and stated that it
 to have been captured from the English; &
 that she must forthwith accept of the de-
 manded George Lapham and the aforesaid Mr.
 Wilcocks left the Government House, then ac-
 cused refusing to go on board of the aforesaid
 Prize and proceeded out of the harbor for
 reasons before stated, viz. The want of a flag,
 bread, water, rice and provisions of every dis-
 cription and the certainty of being captured
 by his Britannic Majesty's ship Louis then
 at anchor in the Roads, or her boats which
 were then in waiting about the aforesaid
 Prize: another shipmate Charles Hobbs
 boatswain, James Shering, W. J. Fisher, and
 Thomas Cairns came, and stated that the
 boats of his Britannic Majesty's ship Louis
 proceeded on board of the aforesaid Prize at
 half past eleven o'clock A.M. of the fourteenth
 and the crew by the direction of the aforesaid
 Robert O'Brien who was in his gig along side,
 hoisted the English flag at the Cap of the
 the aforesaid Prize, and then proceeded into
 the hold of the aforesaid Prize, where they the
 aforesaid English seamen took of the
 packages of the cargo, viz. this aforesaid
 George Lapham for himself further and
 that at three o'clock P.M. of the fourteenth
 while he was at the house of Daniel Shaw.

Sung -

Because John King and American Merchant,
 business came over from the Governor to attend
 at his house, which this informant immediately
 complied with, whereupon the Governor pro-
 ceeded to a paper written in Portuguese which he
 desired this informant to sign, but this infor-
 mant refused, the aforesaid Paper was said to
 contain a promise on the part of the Governor
 to permit the aforesaid Peize with his baggage
 to depart, and a promise on the part of this infor-
 mant to depart from the harbor within
 seven days. This agreement then left the Governor
 alone, and was proceeding to that of the aforesaid
 Daniel Hamblin, to him he was overtaken
 in the street by five soldiers and carried back
 to the Governor's house, where the Governor
 threatened him with immediate confinement
 on board of the aforesaid Peize if he did not
 immediately sign the aforesaid paper, where-
 upon this informant did sign his name to the
 aforesaid Portuguese writing not knowing
 what it was, since then, and not until then
 he was put at liberty. And this informant
 George Laflamme did further declare
 that on the fourteenth of September at four o'clock
 P.M., the aforesaid B.C. Welles received a message
 from the Governor the purport of which was that
 this informant should submit to him the Govern-
 or's statement in writing of a full statement
 standing attending the aforesaid Peize, and his
 anchoring in the harbor of Macao, which was
 according by

accordingly done a copy of which is annexed is Marked A, To which this is annexed.
 George La. Lam, in the same manner received
 an answer on the fifteenth of September at 6 o'clock.
 O'clock P.M. a copy of which is annexed is annexed
 Marked B, and a translation of the same is
 annexed to the annexed Marked C. And this
 annexed George La. Lam and further annexed, that
 on the fifteenth of September at 6 o'clock P.M.
 while he was at the house of the aforesaid Daniel
 Standring, there received a message by a soldier
 that the Governor wished to speak with him, where
 upon he immediately proceeded to comply with
 the aforesaid order of the Governor, and he had
 already got into the street and on his way out he
 happened to the Government House, where he was
 arrested in the Market Place by a strong party of
 soldiers who took this annexed George La. Lam
 of to the bar four, where they detained him, his name
 in the language of the, he was then conducted by
 four on board of the aforesaid Pigeon Ship, where
 where he found the Portuguese. The above Master
 in command, who ordered this annexed to
 get the aforesaid Pigeon Ship away, which this
 annexed absolutely refused to do, and immediately
 returned to the Captain, and this annexed
 annexed George La. Lam, Charles Hoar, at least
 several, James Thwing, W. J. Fales & Thomas Cass
 Stannard, and declare that by different boats
 despatched for the purpose, the aforesaid
 above Master at length collected from
 the different Portuguese Ships in the harbour

and the Shore a sufficient Number of Portu-
guese Sailors to purchase the anchor of the afore-
said Prize, and that about half past Eleven
O'clock P.M. They came sail on the aforesaid
Prize, and too out of the Harbour towards the
Typha, and then upon that Charles Mat's last
boatman for himself said a claim that
about half past ten or eleven O'clock he jumped
on board, and swam to the ship from
where he got into the sea. And these defendants
George LaSear, Prige Matto, James Shwing,
W.C. Falls, and Thomas Davis ^{Ramsey} said further
evidence, that about three O'clock A.M.
of the 10th month of September, the aforesaid Prize
having run through the Typha, the aforesaid
Thomas Matto brought the aforesaid Prize
to anchor, about of his Butanais
Majesty's Ship Doris, and between her and
the nearest land called point Kai-quan
and then upon that said further evidence, that
as soon as the aforesaid Prize was at an-
chor, and on sails for her which was
done by the Portuguese crew, the aforesaid
Haroon Matto and his crew with the aforesaid
LaSear Persons, immediately got into
a Portuguese Launch and left the aforesaid
Prize, whereupon these defendants said a claim
that they got into the boat belonging to the
aforesaid Prize, at the moment the gig belong-
ing to the Doris was under the bows of the aforesaid
Prize and made the best of their way
through the inner passage between the
Tower

Town of Macao, and Hai-Kang Island to the inner harbor of Macao. Since this report
 George Lapham and a clan, that he arrived
 at the house of the aforesaid Daniel Lewis
 very at six o'clock A.M. of the 1st of
 September where he remained concealed
 until the 18th of September when he
 together with his accomplices Charles Hat
 Hat boatman, James Thwing M^r & Fales
 & Thomas Carr Jun^r Steamer in case their escape
 in a skiff boat to Whampoa and joined
 the aforesaid Brig Raimbute again, when
 for the aforesaid Deponent George Lapham
 does protest and the said Courts
 at his request do hereby most solemnly
 protest against the aforesaid Governor
 Bernardo Aleixo de Lemos
 & Faria, his officers & command
 house hold as well as against Naval
 Officer Esq^r Commandant of His
 Britannic Majesty's Ship Doris
 his officers and crew as well as all others
 concerned in giving up the aforesaid
 Prize Ship Ariadne of Calcutta to the
 said Prize Crew to the Revenue of the
 United States of America. George Lapham
 do hereby protest before me. Charles Hat
 Hatcock, Consul for the United States of America.
 1844 at Canton, China. James Thwing Jun^r
 M^r & Fales
 Thomas Carr Jun^r
 B. M. Carr Jun^r

America, and I the aforesaid Consul do
 for the Protest against the aforesaid Gov-
 ernor Bernardo de Saldanha for
 delivering up the aforesaid Prize Ship Marabon
 of Calcutta to the enemies of the United States
 of America, John Thomas Paine
 Consul between the Kingdom of Portugal
 and the aforesaid United States and
 for his most wicked and futile policy
 in compelling the aforesaid George Lapham
 to put his name to a written paper the con-
 tents of which he was unacquainted with
 which act was worthy of him the Governor
 directed only to the Province of Goa and
 Macao the former being the birth place of
 His Excellency. And I do for the protest most
 solemnly against the aforesaid Governor for
 seizing the aforesaid George Lapham in
 the ship and compelling him to a Fort
 and ultimately attempting to deliver him
 over to the enemies of the United
 States of America together with the aforesaid
 prize crew which is contrary to the law
 of Nations and of God. In Testimony
 whereof I have hereunto set my
 hand and seal of office at Canton
 in China this Tenth day of
 December the Year of our Lord
 Eight hundred and forty
 J. B. Wilcox's Consul
 for the U.S. of America

A

Representation of George Lapham,
 Agent Master of the S. S.
 "Mabella"

To

His Excellency

Donuano Miranda

Lemos e Silva

Governor of Macao.

That he sailed from Boston in the
 United States of America on the Eighteenth
 day of May last in the Letter of Marque
 Brig "The Mabella" Samuel B East Com-
 mander bound to Canton in China.

That on the 23rd or 24th of August the
 said Brig fell in with and captured the
 Ship Mabella of Calcutta Frequent
 Hope Per Matta, and the said Samuel
 B East or one of the said George Lapham
 to proceed in the said Ship to Canton
 in China. That in pursuance of said
 command arrived at Macao on the 13th inst-
 reported to said Governor received
 a Pilot on board intending to proceed
 to Hongkong. That the said pilot
 refused to carry the said Ship up
 declaring that the British Ships

There were indeed positions at Tientsin
 it is possible to reach them; Munipon
 being short of provisions, Water Ballast
 are almost every man's share, and having
 only five men besides, he must towards the
 risk of the alternatives presented itself
 but bearing away for Macao and
 claiming protection of the Portuguese
 Government and from whom to remain
 at this place would be very dangerous
 with safety.

To which is respectfully
 submitted to His Excellency

The Governor

by His Excellency's
 Humble servant

Signed George Lapham

B,

Sendo Srs. Sape...

Recibo a sua representacao depois de
lhe ter intimado hontem por hum termo, que se recolhesse
aberto de stave em ouço, para saber de lugar aonde
no escuro da antecedente noite chegam a fundiar sem
licença; porque como embarcacao reprovada, não
podia admetello no Porto, nem no referido lugar por
ser limite delle.

Quanto as provisoes e Agua que finge
necessitas, nas obstante proximidade de Sainpa, sendo
generos dependentes dos Chinas, he costume tomallos
na Franquia; em consequencia comprindo V.M.^a com
o que tenho ordenado, pode sem concurso deste o
Governo ficar socorrido.

Macao

15th de Setembro
de 1844.

Seu Deputado

Obrigado Venerador

(assinado) Bernardo Alvaro de Lemos J.^o

C
Justification
of
The Proceeding Portuguese
Document.

Mr George Lapham

I have received your representations, after having notified you yesterday that you should give board of your ship and go out of the place when you can have her without being sailing there. As of the proceeding right because she is a prize vessel and cannot be admitted into the port or berth in the limits of the said place.

As to the numerous accusations that without touching the peace of Whampoa you judge to be in need of they are articles depending on the honor and it is customary to take them on board in the Roads; consequently you can in fulfilling that which I have named obtain relief without the concurrence of this Government.

Macao 15 Sept. 1814 I am Sir

your obliged
 Most high
 Francisco Antonio de
 E. San

America Consulate Canton 4 Jan 1815
 J. B. Wilcox Consul for the United
 States of America at the Port of Canton in
 China &c &c Do Hereby certify that
 the annexed documents consisting of the
 Protest in the case of the English Brig Ship
 abella of Calcutta, representation of George
 Lapierre to the Governor of Macao marked
 A, and one of the said Governor in Portu-
 guese marked B and a translation of the
 same marked C together with the proposi-
 tion of Daniel Pembury an American
 Gentleman marked D are true copies of
 the original documents by me and by
 Compance this day a true and further
 certify and declare that every statement
 in the aforesaid Protest wherein my
 name is mentioned is strictly true.

In Witness whereof I have here-
 unto set my hand and seal of
 office at Canton in China,
 the day and Year above
 written.

J. B. Wilcox
 Consul for the US
 of America



American Consulate Canton

On this Fourth day of January in the Year
of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred
fifty five Personally appeared before me B. C.
Merrill Consul for the United States of
America at the Port of Canton in China,
Daniel Sturtevant, an American Gentleman Agent
for the House of Martin Chapman of
New York, who being duly sworn and
says, That he was residing at Macao at the
time the English Prize Ship *Chabella*
arrived there and that from circumstances
of which he is aware being an American
The Prize Master of the said Ship, George
Latham frequently came to Macao for
consultation and advice, and
therefore must have further declared that he
has carefully printed the annexed Petition
the facts stated in which to the best
of his knowledge and belief are
true and correct. Signed Daniel Sturtevant

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto
set my hand and seal of office
at Canton in China the fourth day of
January in the Year of our Lord One
Thousand Eight hundred and fifty five

J. B. McCook
Consul for the U.S. of America

3 July. 1815.

The Undersigned, Consul for the United States of America at the Port of Canton in China, begs leave respectfully to submit to the consideration of the Honorable James Monroe Esquire, Secretary of State for the United States of America, the propriety of the following amendments, of the 5th Sections of the Act of Congress passed the 4th day of January 1790, "for the government and regulation of seamen in the Merchant's Service" And the third Section, of the Act supplementary to the act, concerning Consuls and vice Consuls, and for the protection of American Seamen" passed the 28th of February 1803.

It is provided by the 5th Section of the act of the 4th of January 1790, "If any seaman or ~~seaman~~ shall absent himself for more than forty hours at one time, he shall forfeit all wages due him, and also all his goods and chattels which were on board of the said ship or vessel, or in any store where they may have been lodged, at the time of absention, to the use of the owners of the said ship or vessel &c &c."

It is proposed to forfeit the wages due to the seaman at the time of desertion, to the United States, or to some fund established for the

the support of disabled Seamen, and not to the owners of the Vessel, for the following reasons.

It has often occurred that Commandants of vessels which have been on long, tedious, and laborious voyages, sometimes of two or three years, particularly on the North West Coast of America, and the Pacific Ocean, ill treat and unnecessarily punish their Seamen, for the sole purpose of driving them to desert from their Vessels, that they may forfeit to their owners all claims to wages, through which means they are driven to the necessity of entering into foreign service, and thus the United States are deprived of the use of many able and valuable Seamen; this takes place more particularly about the time of the Ships arrival at this port, from which period as many Seamen are coerced into navigating the Vessel to the United States or Europe (their usual destinations from hence) as were necessarily employed in the previous and more lucrative part of the Voyage.

It is respectfully submitted, if the forfeiture was made to the United States, and not to the owners of the Vessel from which the Seamen desert, the motive for the abuse of the Mariner will no longer exist, at the same time his punishment will not be lessened in case he intentionally or wickedly deserts his Vessel.

as a security to the owners of Vessels, against any expense which may arise, from the increased wages they are obliged to pay to other Seamen or Mariners since in the place of those who may desert, it may be provided, that the United States or person deriving benefit from the forfeiture, shall make good to the owners of the Vessel that difference in wages.

It is provided by the 3^d Section of the act of the 28th of February 1863. That whenever a ship or vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States, shall be sold in a foreign country, and her company discharged, or when a Seaman or Mariner, citizen of the United States, shall with his own consent, be discharged in a foreign country, it shall be the duty of the Master or Commander, to produce to the Consul, vice Consul, Commercial agent, or vice Commercial agent, the list of his ship's company, certified as aforesaid; and to pay to such Consul &c. &c. for every Seaman or Mariner so discharged, being designated on such list as a citizen of the United States, three months pay over and above the wages which may be due to, such Mariner or Seaman &c. &c.

American Vessels, which have been trading on the North West Coast of America and the Pacific

Pacific Ocean, have of late been sold at Port on the North West Coast, and Islands in the Pacific Ocean, where there are no Consuls, or Vice Consuls of the United States residing, and their crews discharged, in some instances they have been paid to the time of discharge by an agent on the owners of the vessel in America, in other instances they have been paid in articles composing the cargo of the vessel, such as Seal Skins, valued at two, two and a half, and often three dollars each, thus they are under the necessity of disposing of one Skelpot for one dollar, sometimes 75/100 each; the sacrifice the Seamen make on their crews is not less than that on the Skins, often one half or three fourths of the nominal amount, there are always persons ready to take advantage of their necessities. Articles necessary to the comfort of Seamen are of an extravagantly high at the above mentioned places.

In no instance that has come to my knowledge, has the amount of wages been paid in Cash, to the unfortunate Seamen thus discharged, thrown out of employment, and left to suffer in a foreign country, without the opportunity of returning to the United States for more than twelve months and frequently

for a much longer period.

In no instance, has the three months pay, provided for by the act of the 28th February 1803 been paid to the Consul, on the arrival of the Commandant of Vessels at this port, after having sold their Vessels and discharged the Seamen as above stated; they deliver in their ships Registers at the Consuls office, and take a receipt to enable them to cancel the Legation Bonds in the United States.

It is respectfully submitted to the aid of this Section, in such manner as to provide for the payment of wages to Seamen thus discharged in cash.

Also to provide for the payment of the three months wages, agreeably to the act of the 28th February 1803, at the first foreign port where the Commandant may arrive, at which there is a Consul, Vice Consul, Commercial agent, or Vice Commercial agent, of the United States residing.

All which is respectfully submitted

By Your obedient
duplicate,

Consul in China
28 February 1815

Humble Servant
J. B. Millar
Consul for the US of America

American Consulate Canton.
September 23rd 1857.

To The Honorable

John Quincy Adams Esquire -
Secretary of State -
Washington

Sir, I think it my duty to

submit to you the following statement -

The Ship Wabash of Baltimore anchored in Macao Roads on the 22nd of May last, with a quantity of Opium and seven thousand Dollars in specie on board; her Commander G. L. Gault, proceeded in person to this Port, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the mate during his absence. on the night of the 26th of the same month, the Wabash was boarded by a boat manned with fifteen Chinese, who attacked her crew, murdered the chief mate and one seaman, whose bodies they threw into the sea, wounded the second mate and two seamen, drove four of the crew overboard, two of whom were drowned two swam on shore; plundered the ship of all the specie, thirty five cases of Opium and many articles of less value, and then left her - The second mate died on the 28th, at the Hospital at Macao, the two wounded seamen have since recovered.

Fortunately I was residing at Macao, when this affair took place, and lost no time in making the necessary application, to the local Chinese authorities and obtained from them, documents corroborating the facts - I then addressed a memorial to the Viceroy of the Province of Canton, in which I demanded justice for the outrage committed on a ship under the flag of the United States while at anchor, within the waters of this Empire; in enumerating the loss, I was careful not to mention the Opium, as it was the prevailing opinion that the Pirates had proceeded to a distant province, if not to Manila, in which case very little hope was

entertained of saying them -

The Viceroy's answer to my memorial was quite as favorable as I anticipated; in less than a month, thirteen of the Pirates were taken, and a considerable quantity of the Opium found on them, the latter circumstance occasioned not a little disgust on the part of the Viceroy, but as Captain Gault on his landing at Macao had refused to take a Pilot who was offered him, to carry the Ma bark to this port, it evidently was not his intention to enter with his ship or land her cargo. - I therefore took that ground in my reply to the Viceroy's remonstrance against the introduction of a contraband article by an American Ship. - On the 13th of June, I was invited with several of my Countrymen to witness the execution of five of the principal Pirates, for reasons it is not necessary to state, I refused, but prevailed on two American Gentlemen to attend. -

On the 6th day of July I received an address from the Co-Hong, who are the licensed Merchants for foreign Commerce, responsible to the Government for the duties on exports, imports and tonnage at the same time, they but nominally enjoy, a monopoly of the Trade. - I have the honor to enclose a literal translation of this document, which you will perceive is intended by the Co-Hong to be submitted to his Excellency the President of the United States, and made public for the information of the American merchants trading to this Country. -

I cannot dismiss this subject without expressing a due sense of the assistance, which was promptly rendered me, by Sir Theophilus Metcalfe (Bart.) Chief for all the Affairs of the Honorable East India Company, in London, Select Committee of Supercargoes, and the Reverend Robert Morrison Chinese Interpreter to the British Factory; without the aid of the last mentioned Gentlemen I could not possibly have brought

brought this disagreeable affair to so successful an issue -

I have the Honor to be

Sir

With the greatest respect.

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

J. B. Milcock
Consul for the
U.S. of America

(. Address-)

To the American Consul
Mr. Wilcocks:-

may be highly promoted.

We approach to in-
form you, that foreign Opium, the dirt
used in smoking, has long been prohibited
by an order received, it is not allowed to
come to Canton; if it be presumpti-
ously brought, the moment it is dis-
covered, it inevitably involves the Security
Merchant; and the crime of the said
vessel, bringing the prohibited dirt,
for smoking, to Canton, will also assured-
ly be examined into; and a prosecution
be begun which will impede her de-
parture. The consequences are exceeding-
ly important. We, being apprehensive
that the foreign Merchants of your
Honorable Country, who come to Canton
to trade, may not all fully know the
hindrances arising from bringing it to
Canton, do therefore especially prepare
a letter to inform you, and will trouble
you! Beseech Brother, to write a letter
immediately back to your Country, and
tell these things to your Honorable
Country's President, that all the
Ships which come to Canton, may be
caused to know that Opium, the dirt
used in smoking, is an article -

The Celestial Empire

prohibited, by an Order received; and
hereafter, most positively, they must
not buy it and bring it to Canton -

*from the Son of Heaven, i.e. the Emperor
understood to be -

If they bring it, the moment we examine into it, and find it out, certainly we will not dare to be secretly for the said ship; and moreover will assuredly report it, fully to the Great Officers of Government, who will according to law, investigate and prosecute. Decidedly we will not dare to conceal the affair, for those (who import it) and thereby bring guilt upon ourselves. The trade of the said ship will assuredly be impeded by the smoking dirt, and when seeking to refuel it, will be a difficult thing to find it availing - (for the persons concerned) Do not say, that we did not speak soon enough -

We pray you Benevolent Brother to write a letter immediately and tell these things. It will be fortunate if you do not view it as a superficial common place affair, and so delay, and cause future impediments. The above is what we particularly beg; and write on purpose -

To Mr. Millocks:

Benevolent Brother; for his perusal -

Mr. younger brothers commonly called -

Kai-King, 22nd year, 5th month 22nd day -
Canton -

Houqua -
Paukhyqua -
Morqua -
Cheongqua -
~~Chongqua~~ -
Poongqua -
Hingqua -
Gooqua -
Fatzqua -
Man hopi -
Pacqua -

(Address)

To the American Consul.

Mr Wilcocks:—

may he be highly promoted.

We approach to inform you, that foreign Opium, the dirt used in smoking, has long been prohibited by an order received, it is not allowed to come to Canton; if it be presumptuously brought, the moment it is discovered, it inevitably involves the security Merchant; and the crime of the said vessel, bringing the prohibited dirt, for smoking to Canton, will also assuredly be examined into, and a prosecution be begun, which will impede her departure. The consequences are exceedingly important. We, being apprehensive that the foreign Merchants of your Honorable Country, who come to Canton to trade, may not all fully know the hindrances arising from bringing it to Canton, do therefore, especially prepare a letter to inform you, and will trouble you; Benevolent Brother, to write a letter immediately back to your Country, and tell these things to your Honorable Country's President, that all the Ships which come to Canton, may be caused to know that Opium, the dirt in smoking, is an article—

The Celestial Empire

prohibits, by an Order received; and hereafter, most positively, they must not buy it, and bring it to Canton.

from the Son of Heaven, i.e. the Emperor understood—

If they bring it, the moment we
 examine into it, and find it out, certainly
 we will not dare to be security for
 the said ship; and moreover will aff-
 muredly report it, fully to the Great
 Officers of Government, who will ac-
 cording to law, investigate and prosecute.
 Decidedly we will not dare to conceal
 the affair for those (who import it) and
 thereby bring guilt upon ourselves -
 The trade of the said ship will assured-
 ly be impeded by the smoking dirt,
 and when seeking to repent, it will
 be a difficult thing to find it availing - (for the persons concerned)

Do not say, that we did not speak
 soon enough -

We pray you Benevolent Brother
 to write a letter immediately and tell
 these things - It will be fortunate
 if you do not view it as a common place
 affair, and so delay, and cause future
 impediments -

The above is what we particularly
 beg; and write on purpose -

To W. Wilcocks,

Benevolent Brother, for his perusal,

My younger, brothers -

commonly called -

Kai-King 22nd Year, 5th Month 22nd day -
 Canton -

Hoiqua -
 Paukhyqua -
 Mowqua -
 Cheongqua -
 Consequa -
 Pongqua -
 Ningqua -
 Fongqua -
 Fatqua -
 Maunhop -
 Paqua -

B. C. Wilcocks —
Jan 18.

American Consulate Canton 26th July 1858.

To

The Honorable John Quincy Adams Esquire
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to
enclose, the annual Return of American Trade at this
Port closing this day.

I am

Sir,

Your obt. servant

B. C. Wilcocks
Consul for the
U.S. of America

B. C. Wilcocks -

Recd May 25.

American Consulate Canton
January 6th 1819

To The Honorable
John Quincy Adams Esquire
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir,

I have taken the liberty
to forward to you a Document which exhibits at once
in view, an Estimate of the Total Value of Imports and
Exports in American Vessels trading to Canton, from
the Season of 1804-5 to 1817-18 both inclusive.

My apology for intruding on you is,
that a similar Statement had been forwarded to
England, and I am unwilling to have it supposed
that more correct informations relative to facts of
this descriptive, should exist in any other Country
than my own.

I have the honor to be
with great respects
Sir,

Your obt. Serv^t

B. C. Wilcocks
Consul of the U.S. of America

C. C. Wilcocks —

Recd 108 Sept.

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American Consulate Canton 3rd March 1820

The Honorable

John Quincy Adams Esquire
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir,

Agreeably to Instructions from The Department of State under date of April 1803, requiring certificates of Refusal on the part of Masters of Vessels, to receive Mariners and Seamen, according to the requisitions contained, in The 4th Section of an Act, Supplementary To The Act concerning Consuls and Vice Consuls for The further protection of American Seamen" passed the 28th Feb^y 1803; I have the honor to transmit a Certificate in the case of Lieut. De Ryte Master of The Ship Ontario of New York. This is the first instance of a refusal of the kind since my appointment in 1814, and I find on enquiring of my predecessor in Office, that a similar case never occurred to him. I beg leave to observe, that American Mariners and Seamen who find themselves distressed on the North West Coast or at any of the ports in the Pacific Ocean, generally repair to this place, at the most probable port, to obtain assistance and conveyance to the U.S; and that in case the refusal in the present instance is over looked, other Masters of Vessels will doubtless follow the example of the Commandeur of the Ontario, which will incur great expense, in providing passages for the Masters and Matros of Vessels who may in future apply to me for assistance.

I am with great Respects,

Sir

Your obedient Servant

B. B. Metcalf

Consul for the

U.S. of America

B. C. Wilcocks -
Recd 26th April 1821 -

American Consulate Canton,
December 30th 1820

To

The Honorable

John Quincy Adams Esquire.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to
enclose, a Translation of The last Will and Testament
of The late Emperor of China Kia-King, also The procla-
mation of His Son and Successor Taou-Kwang.

I am with great respect

Sir,

Your obedient Servant
B. C. Wilcocks
Consul for the
U.S. of America

The Last Will & Testament of the Late
Emperor Kien-Lung said to have been given on September 2nd 1820
the day on which he died -

(The great Emperor who received from heaven and, resolving
on the dominions of the world hereby announces his will to
the Empire -

When I, the Emperor, gratefully received from his late Majesty
Kien-lung that great benevolent and pure sovereign, the imper-
ious signal and succeeded to the Throne, I continued to receive his
personal instructions in the affairs of government three years
afterwards -

I have considered that the foundation of a country and the
great principles of social order ^{consist} in: Reverencing heaven, ~~consulting~~
ancestors, being assiduous in government, and loving the common
people.

Since I entered on my office, I have exercised the strictest care
therein, and have felt a solemn awe, whilst I daily meditate on
the important duties devolving on me. I have remembered that
heaven raises up princes for the sake of the people, and that the
duty of feeding the people and teaching them is laid upon the
one man.

When I first conducted the affairs of government, the
Rebellious Banditti in the provinces, Sze-chuen, Szechuan & Hoo-kwang
were not yet reduced to a state of tranquillity and had to instruct
and stimulate the great officers and the great army to put them
in order and to direct them; by which efforts, the Banditti were
successfully destroyed, and subsequently the tranquillity was enjoyed
manquility and repose; every handlet found delight in its proper
occupation, whilst I protected, as in my books, and generously
larged the poor people - thus they & I were blessed with repose &
rest.

But in the Eighteenth Year of my Right reign, the
people again created disturbance, and rushed inside the sacred
gate of the palace. The rebels connected themselves with the
oracles Tsao & Hwa, and spread themselves over three provinces.
However, happily by a reliance on high Heaven's assistance,
the Sea devils were destroyed and the pernicious exterminated, and
less than two months tranquillity was again restored.

I have always considered that heterodox opinions were pernicious to the people, and have often issued orders and instructions on this subject, to render government respected and to correct ignorant beliefs. But in order and inspired by authority, her damnable principles, the cards which bind society to either, hoping to make the administration of government pure, and the public manners solid and healthy. These cards I have never for a day dismissed from my view. The yellow River has from ancient times till now been China's grief. Whenever it floods & flows the mouths of the River have been by sand Banks impeded, it has higher up the stream caused alarm by ever flowing the country. On such occasions I have sent Spies the imperial forces to embank the River, & restore the water to their former channel. Since a former repair of the River was reported to me, six or seven years of tranquility had elapsed, when last year, in the autumn, from the excessive rains, there was an unusual rise of the water, and in Hoguan Province the River burst the Banks at several places both on the South & North sides, and the stream Woo-shi, flowing transversely, forced a passage to the sea. The injury done was immense.

During the spring of this year just as those who conducted the repair of the Banks, had reported that the work was finished the water began at En-fung again gave way. Orders have been issued to commence the repairs after the autumn, and money has been given for the work which is calculated may be completed during the winter.

I have paid particular attention to the lives of my people, and have been anxious to prevent a single individual being distressed. When ever, however, a drought occurs in any part of the Empire, I have remitted the land tax, & I have conferred grain, as soon as distress was felt, to immediate relief was given.

Last year on the 60th anniversary of my birth, when the people of all ranks of people were presenting their sincere congratulations, I thought what benefit I should confer, and finally proclaimed a remission of all debts for land tax, to the amount of upwards of twenty millions, with a wish that every family and every individual should enjoy abundance and all ranks ascend to gather the heights of general joy.

This year during the Spring and Summer and now and in Autumn the rains were seasonable and from every province plenty was announced to me which afforded real pleasure to my heart. In the middle of Autumn I with a feeling of reverential obedience to the instructions of my Ancestors, was proceeding to Chung-lan on a hunting excursion, & to avoid the heat stopped at the mountain Shan. I have hitherto enjoyed robust health, and at the age of 60, as the last decade of my life, I could afford to devote some time to visit the Rivers on the plains without a feeling of occasion. On this occasion, in the course of my journey the intense heat of the atmosphere affected me, & yesterday having whipped my horse and

the mountain of wide benevolence, when I came to the ~~hill~~ ^{hill} cottage I felt the fatigue rise to suffocation and apprehended I should not recover. But in obedience to the law of departed sages of my family I had already in the fifth year of my reign and the fourth month on the tenth day at five o'clock in the morning, previously appointed an heir to the throne, which appointment I myself sealed, and locked up in a secret box. When the rebels in the 15th year attempted to climb over the Palace walls the Imperial Heir with his own hand fired and shot two of them, which caused the rest to fall with terror to the ground, and the sacred heir was in consequence preserved in quiet. The merit of this conduct was very great, and as the promise of making him heir was not to become a parent, I created him a King, to be styled "The Wise" thereby rewarding his singular services.

The present disease will end my life, the "divine utensil" (the throne) is supremely important, & it becomes proper to transfer it to another. I therefore command all the ministers of the Imperial presence, all the statesmen of the military board, and all the great officers of the Imperial household, in an assembly body to open the secret deposit. The Imperial Heir is benevolent, dutiful, wise, & valorous, and will be able to sustain the trust committed to him. Let him ascend the Imperial throne & succeed to the universal rule.

The duty of a sovereign prince consists in nurturing men's characters, and giving repose to the people. I have long discussed clearly this subject, but to carry these duties into effect is truly difficult, let them be duly considered, let them be strenuously maintained, attack yourself (Ching) to the good and righteous, love and fear the black-haired people, and preserve our family dominion over the great patrimony to my great age.

The Le He classic says, that dutiful sons perpetuate well the designs of their fathers, and illustrate well the affairs of their ancestors. May your strenuous efforts never be intermitted.

I have arrived at the high honor of being the son of Heaven my years have extended beyond a sexagenary cycle. The happiness I have attained may be denominated great, I hope my Successor will be able to continue my purposes and will cause the world to enjoy the felicity of general tranquility, and thus my wishes will be gratified. When I received the Imperial Seal, I had two elder Brothers and one younger Brother. In the Spring of this year the Royal Brother King Hsin first departed this life, and only the Royal Brothers Ching & Ching Hsin remain, these for offenses were ~~not~~ ^{are} of their iniquitous, wicked punishment is hereby ~~not~~ ^{are} remitted.

The Shan Hing relates that the ancient Emperor Yee closed his career in a hunting excursion, my fate has therefore been that of hers, and further this place Luan Yang is one which according

to be must be annually elected by the national presence, as
Mr. Sedgwick has lately suggested, and thus the
the indignity of doing this. Let the State meeting be agree-
able to pay a postage, to put off after twenty seven days,
announce this to the Empire and cause everyone to hear it

Hea King
25th year of Hwa 25th day

Last Will of His
Late Majesty The
Emperor of China
Hea King
November 9th 1820

In Consul Wilcock's

Letter of 30 Dec^r 1820.

Published in the Nat. Intelligencer
of 12 May 1821.

The
New-chuan
Joyful Proclamation of the New Emperor of China!
Tsun-kuang

(On the 17th of the 8th moon (Septemb^r 23rd 1820) the Great Emperor who has received from heaven and producing nature, the government of the world, issued the following proclamation.

Our Chia-tsing dynasty had received the most substantial indication of Heaven's kind care. Our Ancestors Chu-tsoo & Chu-tung (about A.D. 1100) began to lay the first foundations of our Empire and Shu-tsun (in 1123) became the sole monarch of China.

Our sacred Ancestor Kang-he, the Emperor Yuen-chung, though of his age, and Keen-lung, the minister in honor, all abundant in virtues, were divine in martial prowess, consolidated the glory of the Empire, and moulded the rule to peace and harmony.

His late Majesty who has now gone the great journey, governed as under Heaven's Canopy, twenty five years, exercising the utmost caution and industry. His Evening and morning was he never idle, He assiduously aimed at the best possible rule, and hence his Government was excellent and illustrious. The Court & the Country felt the deepest reverence & the stilling of profound awe. A liberal heart and a benevolent administration were universally diffused. In China Proper as well as beyond its order and tranquility prevailed, and the tens of thousands of common people were happy, that in the midst of hope, that the glorious reign would be long protracted, the help of heaven would be received, many days, unexpectedly, on descending to bless, by his Majesty's presence, the village Loan-gang, the Dragon's character (the Holy Emperor) became a guest on high.

My sacred & indulgent father had in the year that he began to reign, silently settled that the divine utensils, the Throne should devolve on my contemplative person, I, knowing the feebleness of my virtue, at first felt much afraid I should not be competent to the office; but on reflecting, that the sagacious my Ancestors, have left to posterity their plans, that his late Majesty has laid the duty on me: Heaven's Throne should not be vacant. I do violence to my feelings, and force myself to intermit with my heart, that I may with reverence obey the unattainable decree, and on the 17th of the 8th moon (Oct 3rd 1820) I purpose devoutly to announce the intent to Heaven, to Earth, to my Ancestors, and to the Gods of the Land and of the Grain, and show them the dawn on the Imperial Throne. Let the next year be the first of Tsun-kuang (Heaven's Glory).

Shall afterwards hope to be able to continue former excellencies; May my hand
as in 18. it, with feelings of respect and caution now. When a man, who
addresses himself to the Emperor, he ought to confer benefits on his birds or
extensively bestow on him favours. Therefore it is proper to be drawn into
some of the following.

1. On a person of rank, & those also who are at a distance, permit him
the title of Wang (a King) & downwards and those also above the rank of
Wang (a Duke), let gracious gifts be conferred.

2. On all the nobles below the rank of Wang, down to that of Shih-kei
let gracious gifts be conferred.

3. Further, at Court & abroad, in the Manchu & Chinese Offices
great and small civil & military shall all be promoted one step.

4. Those Officers whose deceased parents have received posthumous titles of honor
shall have their titles increased, to correspond with the promotion of themselves.

5. Officers of Court of the 4th degree & rank, & in the Provinces, those of
this, shall have the privilege of sending one son to the Nei-mu-kei
(National College).

6. Officers who have been deprived of their rank but retained in office, and
have not been stepped or forfeited, shall have their rank & pay restored.

7. Let the number of Candidates to be accepted at the literary examination
in each Province, be increased from ten to thirty persons.

8. Let the regular time of residence in the Nei-mu-kei College be dimi-
nished one month on this occasion.

9. Let all the Nei-mu-kei graduates be permitted, as a mark of honor, to wear
a button of the sixth degree of rank.

10. Let Officers be dispatched to sacrifice at the Tombs of departed Emperors,
and Kings of every past dynasty, at the grave of Confucius, and at the
great mountains & the four great rivers of China.

11. Excepting Rebels, murderers and other unpardonable offenders, let all the
others, may have committed crimes before day break of the 27th of the 8th moon
(the day of ascending the Throne) be forgiven. If any again commit them
of the crimes forgiven, punish the accusers, according to the crime which
he alleges against the person already forgiven.

12. All convicts in the several Provinces who have been transposed for crimes
committed, but who have conducted themselves quietly for a given time, shall be
permitted to return to their homes.

13. Tartars under the different banners, & persons of the Imperial household,
convicted of the robbery or loss of property, & punished by, for theft if it can be
proved that they really possess no property, let them be all forgiven.

14. Let all Officers of Government whose sons or Grandsons were charged with
crimes or faults, be exempted from their fathers' crimes, & be forgiven.

15. Let Officers & privates in the Tartar Army, to whom Government may have
advanced money, not be required to pay it.

16. Let all the Soldiers of the Tartar & Chinese Army who have seen service,
and are now invalided, have their cases examined into, and have some

- honour conferred on them, in addition to the legal compensation they already receive.
- 19 Let there be an enquiry made in all the provinces for those families, in which there are alive five generations, & those who have seen seven generations, & reward be conferred in addition to the usual honorary tablet conferred by law.
- 20 Agriculture is of the first importance to the Empire: let the Officers of Government every where laud those who are diligent in ploughing & sowing.
- 21 Old men have in every age been treated with great respect - let there be Report made of all above seventy, both of Tartars & of Chinese, with the number of domestic slaves & people who already possess rank.
- 22 Let one month's pay be given to certain of the Manchus & Mingghos Tartar Soldiers & also to Chinese Troops who joined the Tartar standards at the conquest.
- 23 Let men who belong to the Tartar Army & who are now above 70 years of age, have a man allowed to attend upon them, and excuse them from all service. To those ~~under~~ 80 years give a piece of silk, a cattly of cotton, a shih measure of Rice and ten catties of flesh, meat, and to those men above 90 years of age, double those largesses.
- 24 Let all overseers of Asylums for Widows & orphans & for sick people be always attentive & prevent any one being destitute.
- So! now ~~on~~ ⁱⁿ succeeding to the Throne I shall exert myself to give repose to the millions of my people - Obedt me to sustain the burden laid on my shoulders!
- " - (With veneration & precious charge of Heaven's great commands, - O ye Kings & Statesmen, Officers great & small, civil & military, every one be faithful & devoted, & aid in supporting the vast affairs, that our family dominion may be preserved hundreds & tens of thousands of years, in never ending tranquillity & glory - Promulge this to all under Heaven. Cause every one to hear it -

B. C. Wilcocks -

Recd 10th April.

American Consulate Canton

To

December 12th 1821

The Honorable John Quincy Adams Esquire

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

I have the honor

to acknowledge the receipt of the documents alluded to in my letter of the 1st of November, longer than I at first intended, from a desire of collecting as much additional information as possible, relative to the manner in which the Hong Merchants conducted the negotiations with the constituted authorities; which together with some other interesting papers I have obtained after much labour, and now beg leave to submit them as follows; N^o 115, Translations of the official documents which passed between the Hong Merchants and the constituted authorities. N^o 116 The Viceroy's Memorial to his Imperial Majesty, relative to the Trial &c. annexed to which are my Remarks on the said Memorial. N^o 117 A Note of the Judges and others, who assisted at the Trial, and the constituted authorities and others who were present at the Execution of Terraucua. N^o 118 a Book containing the Titles of the constituted authorities &c. &c. &c.

I shall have the honor to address you in

or

a few days on the subject of The Opium Trade
I am,

With High Respect

Sir

Your obedient Mount Sub-

1735 Wilcox St

Covered for the
U.S. of America.

Dec 24th 1822.

American Consulate Canton

To The Honorable

December 19th 1821.

John Quincy Adams Esquire

Secretary of State Washington

Sir,

I have the Honor to enclose
Six documents, which have been issued regarding the Importa-
tion of Opium into China, which is contrary to the Laws of the
Empire, and has been attended with great inconvenience to the
Trade for several Months past.

I have the Honor to be,

With great Respect,

Sir, —

Your obt^d Serv^t

J. S. Mitrook

Consul for the

U.S. of America

Letter Concerning
Opium

Signed by all the Hong Merchants
addressed to M^r Wilcock, the Amer-
-ican Consul.

Received 12th Nov. 1821.

We hereby state respectfully that we
have received a verbal Order from the
Vice Roy to the following effect:-

"Opium has for a long time
past been prohibited by law, and on
former occasions many official Edicts
have been issued commanding foreign
Vessels not to bring it to Canton, and
that if a violation of this command
was discovered a severe prosecution
and punishment would be the con-
-quence."

Now an Edict has again issued
concerning the foreign Vessels of all Nations,
and if they bring Opium with them
into the Port, do you immediately report
it to Government and request them to
be expelled from the Port, and that
no trade with them be allowed. If
the Hong Merchants connive and do
not report the facts to Government they
shall be prosecuted and punished &c.
Now

Now as to your Honorable Country's
Foreign Ships anchored at Whampoa, it
is difficult for us to know whether they
have or have not this Commodity on
board, we therefore beg that your Ben-
evolent Brother, will minutely inquire
what is the fact respecting all the
several Ships, and if they have smuggled
Opium into the Port make it under-
stand, that in China it must not
on any account be smuggled or sold,
and further, we will trouble you to
put a watch over them, and order them
out of the Port for if they linger about
and delay and we discover that they
really have Opium on board we shall
most assuredly report it to the great
Officers of the Province and wait
for the prosecution of the affair -
we most decidedly will not connive
at it and receive such serious in-
volvement - We write expressly for the
purpose of informing you and are
with Compliments &c. &c. &c.

Yours
Kowqua
Chowqua
Cheongqua
To Mr. Wilcock } Consigna
for his Inspection } Yengqua

Paper sent to the American Consul By Howqua
Nov^r 17th 1821

Heik, the magistrate of the Nankhai district, and Wang, the magistrate of the Pan-yu (or Whampoa) district join the following in obedience to orders—

We have received an Official Document from Chung, the Pa-ching, ze (or Treasurer of the Province) which contains the following—

On the 22^d of the 10th mon. of the 1st year of Taoukwang, I received an Official Document from Auen, the guardian of the Prince, and the Governor General of the two Provinces Kwantung & Kwang-se, couched in these words—

The Hing Merchants have in obedience to orders, stated to Government that they have found out three Vessels Hek's and others, all of whom have Opium on board, which they have brought with them into the Port—

Opium is a commodity which is produced among foreigners beyond seas, from thence flows in & poisons China— Often have Imperial Edicts been issued strictly prohibiting it— and I, with the Hoppo have issued severe prohibitions against it— not two or three times only.

I have now found out by enquiry, that the foreign Ships which enter the Port, still clandestinely smuggle it in, & I have ordered the merchants to their face to enquire & examine about every vessel, & report the facts to Government— These Merchants have now stated that the Country Ships Hek (Capt. Hogg) & Pikenshe (Capt. Parkins) and the

American Ship, Hapfelun (Capt. Coupland) all have Opium in them, hereby egregiously offending the Majesties of the Celestial Empire —

In the 20th year of K'ia-king, it was ordered by His Imperial Majesty, that if one vessel brought Opium, that vessel & her whole cargo should be rejected, & her trading interdicted. If all the vessels brought Opium, then they must all have the whole of their cargoes rejected, and their trading interdicted, & the ships expelled from the Port. This is on record —

Now as the Ships Hek, and Pekenche, and Hapfelun, (Capt. Hogg of Ship Eugenia) (Capt. Parkins of the Merga) (Capt. Coupland of the American Ship Emily) have been discovered to contain Opium; it is right forthwith in reverential obedience to Imperial orders, to reject the whole cargoes of these ships. But of these three ships, some have landed goods, & some have not; and some have taken on board goods, & others have not, which is a different case from those ships that have just entered the Port. and it is proper to distinguish & punish them severely. — I have advisedly determined concerning these three ships, which have already landed raw cotton, putchuk, &c., that the security Merchants shall calculate accurately the original cost in the respective countries to which the ships belong; and shall out of clemency, give one half to the foreigner, to whom the commodities belong. It being only permitted however, to give it in goods; not in money. — and an order shall

be issued to the Ta-pan (see Note) to wait for these Goods till three months after the said Ship leaves the Port; when he may put them on board some other Ship, & send them home to his own Country. He shall not be allowed to put them on board the original Ship. The other half of the value (of the landed Goods) & the profits which have been made on them, shall be confiscated, and delivered to the treasury of the Peking size, for the use of Government. The Goods which have not yet been landed, shall all be registered, & the Opium its shall be the duty of Hong-qu & the others to take out of the Ship, & burn. and let the Ship which contained it be captaied from the Port, & sent back to their own Country within five days — As to the Goods which Schappelen has taken on board, it is stated that they belong to a Foreigner of the "Holland" Nation, who has freighted them. I fear there is some clandestine working to catch other hands in this; and order that they shall not be freighted in that Ship, but hereby require the Man-hae Magistrate, & the Whampoa Magistrate, to put Officers over the Securing Merchant, & make him instantly take them all out of the said Ship, & store them up till three months after this Ship leaves the Port, & then permit them to be put on board some other Ship, & sent away — In one word — ordinary Goods if smuggled, are liable to be confiscated

Note Ta pan is applied both to Chiefs of Factories & to individual Chapra-cargoes but more usually to Chiefs —

For how can these three Ships which have brought a prohibited commodity, & offended against the Mandates of the Celestial Empire, be permitted to escape without severe Punishment, to correct the gain-scheming hearts of foreigners —

Further, the Celestial Empire allows a trade in Tea, to keep alive those Nations; the said Foreign Merchants clandestinely sell opium, to injure China — Neither Celestial Principles, nor the Royal Law will allow this.

Let the aforesaid three Ships not only be disallowed trading on this occasion, but moreover it is right to set a mark upon them, & forever disallow their coming to Canton to trade — Let this Document be handed to the treasurer, & let him write with the Judge, instantly requiring the Manbae, & Whampoa Magistrates to communicate the order to the Hong Merchants, & vigorously impel them to a speedy management of the business. Let there not be the least opposition nor delay, the existence of which will involve them in serious guilt —

As to all those Merchants who clandestinely secure every Ship that has Opium, by rights they should be broken, & their crime punished, but as they have themselves made the disclosures, let them as an act of clemency be forgiven —

Henceforth the Foreign Ships which shall enter the Port, ought to be secured by the Four First Merchants, Hongqua, Shingqua, Pongqua, & Cheongqua. They must not

— 2nd Reel —

throw them off themselves, on the hinder Merchants.
These four Merchants are opulent & tolerant
people, I will ~~not~~ no doubt be out of regard for
their own persons & families feel as I have.

Let a communication be made to the
Office of the Governor & Hoppo, & copies be taken.
We receive the above, in evidence
there to, & send it to the Hong Merchants; and
require them in the most rigorous manner to
proceed with haste to obey the law & throw off.
Haste! Haste! — A special Edict —
Taoukwang 1st year 10 Moon 23 day.

Second Paper Received Nov 17th 1821

The Nan-hai Whampoa Magistrates
think, Hwang, have received a letter from the
Treasurer, who has received a document from
the Vice Roy, saying that the Hong Merchants
having given information against ^{the} Lapshin's
Opium; but the Merchants have not stated
whether he has, or not landed, or taken
on board goods — Let them fine our mis-
-merciably, & report the results to Government.
He to —

Taoukwang 1st year 10 Moon 23rd day

+ Robinson, Ship No. 11

1
From the Hong Merchants. Recd Dec^r 3rd 1842
Concerning Opium.

It would state respectfully, that we have now received the following commands from the Vic Roy, concerning the case of the County Ships Hogg, Perkins, & Robinsons, viz - that we make a memorandum of the names of these ships, and these Merchants, and forever prohibit their coming to Canton to trade -

We beg Benevolent Brother, that you will send a letter to your own Country to twelaim this information, and also, that hereafter, no ship coming to Canton should bring Opium in her, in opposition to the Laws! Further we send Three Edicts from the Vic Roy for your perusal.

To
B. B. Willocks Esq^r - 3

Signed
Hargnes
Hargnes
fe fe
fe fe

11th Mon 12th day

12

Yuen,

The Wickroy, Hopper, to the Hong Merchants.
Conseque reported to Government, that
Parkins's Ship, which brought Cotton,
arrived at Whampoa on the 23^d of
the 5th moon. That she contained 40 cannon,
4 great guns, 12 muskets, 20 swords, 200 cetties
of powder, & 200 balls —

This Ship, having been found to
smuggle Opium, has been ordered out
of the Port; & she has in obedience
to the order employed a pilot to carry
her out of the Port, and she is going
with the original number of Cannon, guns, &c.

On this being laid before me, the Hopper,
I have given the Port clearance, & have
informed the Governor, that he may order
the Government armed boats, to watch her
out beyond the Boque, & not allow her to
linger about on the way —

Let the Hong Merchants make Memorandum
of the names of these Ships & these Merchants;
& never to eternity, suffer them to come to
Canton to trade —

Chankwang 1st year 11 moon 9 day

There is another statement like the above,
from Paques, concerning Campbell's Ship,
in which the same decision is pronounced.

Dated the 13th day —

1st sheet.

3

Order, issued by the (Viceroys) or Governor of Canton, Yuen-tai, which passed through the Treasurers Office, & the two Local Magistrates of Fan-yu, & Van-lae, to the Hong Merchants, in whom it was delivered. Dated Dec^r 2^d 1821.
(Received Dec^r 2^d)

At the Fan-yu, & Van-lae Magistrates, on the 20th of the 11th moon, of the 14th year of Tao-kuang, received an Official Document from the Foo-ching-ye, saying:

On the 6th of the 11th moon, I received from the Governor General of the two Kwang Provinces (Kwang-tung & Kwang-se) the following Document —

The Hong Merchants have presented a Petition from several foreign Merchants craving a remission of the Penalty inflicted, &c. I (the Governor) before issued an order that Hogg's, & other vessels, four in number, should each have half the value of its cargo confiscated to Government, agreeably to the usage of the interior; and because that whilst the foreigners value most is trade I designed to cause them a loss, to punish the lucre-scheming hearts of avaricious foreigners, and to inflict a penalty for their smuggling in a contraband commodity to the injury of our people. and I designed to cause all foreign Nations to hear it, & to know that not only smuggled Opium could not be sold, but

that on account of it, correct commodities would be implicated in a lops, so that next year, those who came to Canton to trade, would not dare to smuggle it, & involve themselves in trouble - I, the Governor, intended much to arouse a kindness, by the punishment of one, and by one operation of the Law, to put a stop to any further use for the law.

By no means was it the case that the little, insignificant, of value-like to nature Empire needed this petty, trifling confiscations -

I now find that these several foreign vessels are embarrassed, & recipients in an extreme degree, than the merchants roar out, as under the agonies of a head-ache their supplications, and I find that Fogg, & the others - the three vessels brought goods to the amount of two hundred thousand; that the confiscation will require a hundred thousand taels - and further, it is said these foreigners have partners, and that their whole capitals is but a trifling sum, & also that an order of confiscation was not previously made known to them -

Therefore, as the Celestial Empire keeps its bounds on men from remote parts, & unites equally, gracious acts, & eternal majesty - I, the Governor, in humble imitation of the tender kindness of the great Emperor

towards foreigners, now exercise clemency

to these prisons, on their first offence, and allow
that the sentence to confiscate half the value
of their cargoes be remitted—

But in the 20th year of Chia-king, an
Imperial order was received, saying that if
any ship brought Opium, the whole of its
cargo should be rejected. This is on record—

Now Hogg's ship, & the other ships have been
long in the Port, & have sold half of their
cargoes, and the Imperial order to reject the
whole of the cargoes cannot be carried into
effect. But if the profits of the already
sold part of the cargo be given them, it
will be a violation of the Imperial order,
and the punishment inflicted will be insufficient.

Therefore, let the former order given by me
concerning the unsold part of the cargo, be
carried into force, & the whole of it be
rejected. And respecting that which has
been delivered, let it devolve on the Hong-
merchants to calculate justly how
much the cost is, & how much is profit,
and let them give back the cost to purchase
goods with, but not allow them to buy
Tea, or Rhubarb; nor let them (as was before
decided) take away the goods, but have them
sent on some other ship, three months after
they leave the Port. The profits of the said
half shall be delivered to the Provincial
Treasurer, & applied to the use of Government.
Thus the case will be (to the foreigners) the
same whether their goods had been sold, or unsold.

and the Imperial order to reject the whole
Cargo will be complied with —

The Governor have obeyed the Imperial
order, I have still exercised clemency, on
account of this being the first offence of
these several Ships. Hereafter, if the foreign
Ships of any Nation again offend, they cannot
expect clemency, nor an exemption from confiscation.

I pass this to the Treasurer, that he
may confer with the criminal Judge, &
order the two Local Magistrates to command
the Hong Merchants, to obey speedily and
strictly the tenor of this —

And furthermore, let a strict watch
be kept up, to prevent any, the least
possible quantity of Tea, or Rhubarb,
being smuggled out of the Port —

As to one of these four Ships, viz.,
Counlands (Ship Comd. of Baltimore) it contained
men, about a thousand cattys of foreign
Tobacco, worth scarcely anything, and it paid
for the Port charges upwards of One
Thousand four hundred Taels. from which
it appears, that the said vessel came
for no purpose but to sell Opium —

Infinitely detestible! Rightly did Heaven
send down punishment, because Francis
Terranova to commit a crime for
which he was strangled. This Ship should
be punished more severely — Only, as the
three Ships, Hogg, & the others, have had
clemency extended to them, & the value of
their sold Cargos given back, I shall remit

2^d sheet The sentence on all, equally, I shall deal with it as with Hoops & the others, to inflict a little punishment —

In one word.

The Celestial Empire

permits Tea, Rhubarb, &c. to be sold to keep alive the people of the said Nations. Those persons who are annually kept alive thereby, are more than Ten thousand times ten thousand — How substantial a favor is this! Yet these foreigners, feel no gratitude; nor wish to render a recompense, but smuggle in prohibited Opium, which flows & poisons the land —

When this conduct is referred to the Heart, it must be disquieted — When referred to reason, it is contrary to it —

In broad day, on earth, there is the Royal law — In shades after death are gods & demons — These foreign ships pass an immense ocean, go through gales of wind, boisterous seas, & unknown dangers, entirely preserved, by the condescending protection of The Celestial Gods.

and therefore, they should hereafter rouse themselves to zealous reflection — to bitter repentance — & to reformation, & alter their inhuman, unreasonable conduct — Then will the winds be fair, & the waves stilled — and they will forever receive the gracious bounty of

The Celestial Empire

Let the Hong Merchants, in obedience to this Edict, carefully & minutely inculcate

its contents to all foreign Ships going away
to their own Countries. Its all Supracausos
(requiring them to know & understand it.
The 3rd For-eking-ye having received
(from the Governor) the above quoted Document,
transfer it to the local Magistrate to carry
it into effect —

He, the Local Magistrate, having received
the above quoted commands, hereby order
the Hong Merchants, to carry the same
into effect without delay —

Disobedience will involve guilt, and
heavy consequences — Hasten! Hasten!

Yuen Liwang Year 11 moon 8th day —

B. C. Wilcocks -

Recd 10th April.

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American Consulate Canton

November 1st 1821

The Honorable John Quincy Adams Esq^r

Secretary of State

Washington Sir

I think it my duty

to submit the following statement of facts and accompanying Documents relative to the execution of Francis Terranova, a native of Sicily and late a Seaman on board of the Ship Emily of Baltimore Mr. J. Cowpland master.

On the 24th of September at 8 A.M. I received information that a Boat woman had been wounded the day before by some person on board the Emily at Whampoa in consequence of which she had fallen overboard and was drowned.

I lost no time in assembling the Hong merchants. Howqua Paqua (who secured the ship) and the Sinquist and strongly recommended that immediate steps should be taken to bribe the family of the deceased (the usual mode of proceeding on these occasions) and thus prevent the matter being made public. Paqua stated that proper persons had been dispatched by him to Whampoa early in the morning with orders to that effect, & that there was no doubt a few thousand Dollars properly bestowed, would effect a compromise.

I urged that money was no object, compared with what would inevitably follow, a disclosure of the facts to the Vice Roy, and authorized Pacqua, under my guarantee, to disburse as far as 12 or 15 thousand dollars to accommodate the matter, if it had already been made known to the local authorities at Whampoa. He assured me he would follow my directions and we parted.

At 11 o'clock A.M. Captain Cowpland arrived from Whampoa, at my office, and declared to me, that the woman in question, had not been wounded from his ship, that he could fully substantiate the fact of her having fallen out of her boat by accident, in the act of sculling alongside the *Emily*. That the whole statement of the husband was a fabrication, a vile misrepresentation of facts, with a view to extort money, that he was determined not to be imposed on, but was ready to meet a public investigation, and the consequences attending it be they what they might.

I then accompanied Captain Cowpland, and Mr. Griffin Smith Supercargo of the *Emily*, to the Hong of Hongqua, where in the presence of Hongqua Pacqua and the linguists, who were summoned to attend, Captain Cowpland reiterated his former statement and declared that the fact with which the woman was said to have been wounded, and knocked out

of her boat was actually given into her hands by a
 man on board of the Emily, Francis Terranova, to
 whom said jar belonged; that it was light and of a
 porous nature, by no means capable of inflicting the
 injury ascribed to it, even if it had been thrown
 as represented. That he had made an experiment
 with other jars of the same kind (in order to satisfy
 himself since the accident occurred) by letting them
 fall off the Companion way of his ship on the deck
 which broke them to pieces, and argued from this
 that if the facts as represented by the Chinese were
 true the jar must have broken to pieces by falling
 from the height of the woman's head into her boat,
 particularly if thrown with force enough to wound
 her in the way described. Many other circumstan-
 ces were stated by Captain Cropland with great
 warmth, which in his opinion were strongly in favor
 of an attempt on the part of the husband of the
 deceased to extort money, and as he appeared
 determined to carry the matter with so high a hand
 declaring he would not contribute a farthing
 toward the expense of a settlement, Howqua-Pagun
 and myself yielded however reluctantly to his
 strong representations, and it was determined
 that the negotiation then on foot should be put
 an end to. At 11 o'clock P.M. of the same day I
 received a message from the Pan-yu (the Magistrate

presiding over the Whampoa District) through the
 Hong Merchant, Bao-gua, requesting my attendance
 early the next morning at Whampoa, for the purpose
 of being present at an examination, or inquest on the
 body of the woman, which had been recovered from the
 water. I proceeded on board of the Ship *William Swan*
 of Philadelphia early on the morning of the 25th, and
 about 11 O'clock A.M., the Linguist stated that the Pan-
 gu was ready to receive me. I landed with a great
 number of my countrymen to inspect the body, which
 was very much swollen from having lain in the water
 24 hours. There was a deep seated wound on the
 right side of the head, which in my opinion it was
 impossible to have made, after the corpse was re-
 covered from the water. A hat was exhibited and
 a hole in it, corresponding with the wound, in
 the head, and lastly the jar with which it was de-
 clared the wound was inflicted. This was an
 Italian Olive jar, of well burnt red clay, weighing
 about six pounds, large at the mouth, small in
 the neck, large in the centre, small & thick at the
 bottom. The handle, or ear was broken off, but
 when applied to the jar, fitted exactly. — The
 Pan-gu addressed me, through the linguist as follows,
 — Does this jar belong to any person on board of
 your ship? to which I replied, I am not
 prepared to answer that question. — The case is

a plain one said he^d. The woman was killed by some person who threw that jar at her from on board of Cowpland's ship. There is but one course to be pursued, the man must be delivered up, and tried by the laws of China. Four years ago. Five of your countrymen were murdered on board of Grant's ship in Macao Roads (Ship Wabash) by Chinese, thirteen of whom were taken and promptly executed, All we ask, is that you will on the present occasion follow the example we have set you, deliver up the man who has committed this act, and the sooner it is done the better. My answer was, that in the case of the Wabash only five men were executed, that I was not prepared at that moment to give an answer as to the course which would be pursued in this business. That I was then about to return to Canton, where I should consult with my countrymen, and return an answer in the regular way through the Hong merchants.

We then parted. On leaving Whampoa. I requested Captain Cowpland, would attend at my office the next day, with as many of his brother Captains as he chose to consult as to the measures proper to be adopted in the present state of affairs.

On my arrival at Canton. I despatched a letter to Captain Cowpland. Document No 1. On the 26th I received a letter from Captain Cowpland, Docu

ment No 2. and shortly after it came to hand, Captain Cowpland attended at my office, accompanied by most of the Masters of American Vessels in Port, as per Document No 3. Upon enquiry I found the man suspected, of having thrown the gun had not been put in confinement; I then summoned a meeting of the Resident Merchants & Itinerant Super cargoes, as per Document No 3, with a view of discussing the matter fairly, and adopting some rules by which we were to be governed.

Captain Cowpland handed in twelve certificates No 4 & 15 which he declared afforded incontrovertible proof that no person on board his ship was at all implicated in the affair; much less had caused the death of the woman; he was therefore determined to take every measure in his power by arming his ship & putting her in a proper state of Defence, against any attempt on the part of the Chinese Government to take out the man, and protect those on board, in which he declared he would be aided by all his brother Captains. The Documents No 4 & 15 were then submitted to the Gentlemen present and as the Captains appeared pretty generally to have made up their minds as to the innocence of Francis Terranova, or rather as to the measures to be pursued in protecting him, at all events, I called upon the Resident Merchant & Itinerant Super cargoes for their super-

ate. opinions which were given in turn, according to their standing and age. When upon summing up the whole, it appeared, that but three sided in opinion with Captain Coupland, to wit, Messrs. Smith Heath & Still, a large majority were of opinion that Francis Terranova the owner of the Jar, and the only person on board the Emily who had any communication with the woman, was the man on whom the suspicion fell.

Most of the Residents & Super-cargoes had no doubt as to his having committed the act, and reprobated the idea of using force to oppose any attempt on the part of the Chinese Government to take him out of the ship. I gave my opinion last and urged the propriety of demanding a trial, such as on former occasions, of a similar nature, had been granted to Englishmen in which all evidence had been fully and impartially heard. As to resisting the Constituted authorities in the way proposed by the Masters of Ships, I declared it was improper in the extreme, and could only be productive of great mischief. Several Gentlemen stated that there were persons at Whampoa, who had declared in the presence of witnesses, they had seen the Jar thrown from the Emily, strike the woman in the head, and knock her overboard. Finding that there was not the slightest probability of coming to any resolution as to the proper mode of proceeding, I proposed devoting the following

day, to taking testimony relative to the facts, which being agreed to, I despatched a person to Whampoa to bring up some of the witnesses, as Document N^o 16 and many others having been collected. I took 13 depositions Nos 17 to 29, which were submitted to all those Gentlemen, whose names are contained in Document N^o 3. This not being sufficient to reconcile the different opinions which prevailed, I was informed Captain Cowpland had determined to place himself under the direction of a Committee, consisting of 5 Resident Merchants 5 Shipwreck Supercargoes & 5 Masters of Ships, all of whom he himself named; and on the 28th Documents 30 & 31 were handed to me, from which period I received my instructions from the Committee, two of whom Mr Cushing & Mr Ogden always attended my meetings with the Hong merchants to prevent any thing like a misunderstanding on either side. On the same day I called a meeting of the Hong Merchants, Hooqua, Mouqua, Cheongqua and Pacqua, and in the presence of Messrs Cushing & Ogden, stated to them what the Committee required, which Hooqua committed to writing, and left us, with a promise to submit it to the Vice Roy, and return an answer as soon as possible.

On the 29th I submitted to the Committee

Yuen, the Government General of
Canton &c. to the Hong Merchant

The Custom House at the Poy
Took has reported the arrival of an
American Merchant, Prevost's ship, be-
ing Quicksilver, and other goods.

It is proper to Chasten to inform
order, to the Head Merchant, & to
the direction of the securing Mer-
and the other Merchants, to examine
into this case, and become parties.

As soon as this Order reaches
Head Merchant, let him take, under
his direction, the Hong Merchant
has secured Prevost's foreign ship, a
lot of them repair on board the
ship to examine it fully - or search

If no Hong Merchant has yet been
security, the Head Merchant is to
ordered to go and search; and if the
said ship has brought Opium let
report to me the fact, that I may
obedience to the Imperial Commission
order her away again. If she has
then let the securing Merchant
a bond to Government, being

It does not seem to me that the Hong Merchants
are meant, but the Foreign Merchants.
Wongqua alone, in this case, is meant.

list, and also cause the foreign merchants
 and a time (Pons), to the same effect,
 let them be presented to me, the Governor,
 copies be given to the Customs Office,
 remain on record. It is necessary that
 the foreign merchants, on receiving this
 order, go immediately to search, without
 delay, lest the foreigners, being
 at the Port many days, again smuggle
 opium. In one word, if the foreign
 merchants, with really true hearts, reply
 to the foreigners smuggling opium,
 I have the same resolution and
 determination as the Mandarins, and
 if of things, they will undoubtedly
 receiving from me, the Governor, the
 order, delight to exert both mind and
 strength to carry the same into speedy
 effect, sincerely and truly; and not like
 the security merchants in bygone days.
 They keep the shade before their eyes,
 look at this subject for but a day
 to act, to avoid the trouble of stepping
 into the pitfall, or if they lend their
 mouths to make pretence, to excuse them-
 selves, and begin by showing a defect of
 it, it will be a proof that they are
 the worst of facilitators, and enemies.

at smuggling, and will be the means
discriminating whether they are acts
by public or selfish feelings, whether
conduct be meritorious or criminal.

Consider this! Know this.

A Special Order.

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Document N^o 32, and on the 2nd of November after several meetings, ~~after several meetings~~ with the Hong Merchants, Hongqua declared that the terms of the Committee were reasonable and had been agreed to by the Vice Roy. That Francis Terranova should be tried at Canton, in any American factory, which the Committee might provide for the purpose, and that due notice should be given to us, when the persons appointed to hold the Court were ready to proceed on the trial. I again urged the necessity of the presence of the Reverend Doctor Morrison, for the purpose of translating the evidence on both sides, and ascertaining that the Questions put to the Witnesses, and their answers were fairly interpreted; & as I proposed attending the trial in my official capacity, that seat should be assigned me, and Pen. ink & paper, for the purpose of making notes. all which after some conversation was assented to. on the part of the Hong Merchants. Having shown them that the same indulgence had been given on a former occasion (the trial of Edward Sheen) to a Captain of a British Man of War, and every member of the Select Committee of the English East India Company Supercargoes. Matters having been thus settled. the Committee were notified thereof and Captain Cowpland declared his readiness to comply with the arrangement.

A factory was hired at the expense of \$1500 for the purpose of accommodating the court, and every other necessary preliminary step taken. I suggested to Captain Cowpland the propriety of having a certain number of armed seamen from the American ships brought to Canton, for the purpose of keeping order on the outside of the factory, and protecting the Culprit till the trial was over, which had been done in the case of Edward Shew.

To this proposition I received no answer.

On Thursday the 4th. the Hong merchants Hong and Mouqua called on me, and stated that the Vice Roy. had determined to have the trial on board the Emily. I forthwith summoned the Committee and submitted to them the change proposed, to which they assented, and as some time was necessarily required for the purpose of preparing the ship for the accommodation of so many persons. I named Monday the 8th. as the day of trial, to which the Hong merchants assented, and Captain Cowpland signified his assent as Document No 33, He then addressed a letter to the Committee No 34 and received an answer thereto, No 35, Neither of these documents, (for what reason I know not) were ever submitted to my inspection, until many days after the execution of Francis Terranova when I was making up the account of the proceedings.

Now is it true that I proposed, having an armed
 force on board of the Emily, where the culprit was
 quite safe, it seemed however to show how com-
 pletely the business was taken out of my hands by
 Captain Cowpland, and placed in that of the Com-
 mittee. On the 5th the Hong Merchants called on
 me and declared that the Pan-yu had determined
 to proceed on the trial, the following day (Saturday,
 upon which I summoned the Committee, and whilst
 they were assembling, I urged to the Hong Merchants
 the impossibility of preparing the ship in a proper
 manner for the reception of the Court, at so short
 a notice, as well as the circumstance of hastening
 the proceedings (on which the life of a man depends)
 in so indecorous a manner. When the Com-
 mittee had assembled, I submitted to them this second
 change in the proceedings, and whilst they were
 deliberating what course to pursue, the attendance
 of the Reverend Doctor Morrison, and a seat for the
 American Consul, became the subject of conversa-
 tion between the Hong Merchants and myself,
 when to my utter astonishment they declared, that
 as this was an affair in which Americans & Chinese
 were only interested, no Englishman could be adm-
 itted, That Dr. Morrison's presence on the occasion
 would not be permitted, nor could any person
 sit in the Court. Against which Exceptions

I entered my solemn protest, and declared my unalterable opinion of their falsehood. Through the suppositions, I called upon them to remember that the life of a fellow creature depended upon the fair and impartial administration of Justice, which would be totally excluded, if Dr. Morrison was not permitted to interpret, and the evidence on both sides fairly translated by him. In answer to this Hovey pledged himself, that the Linguist Atom, and themselves (the Hong Merchants) would literally translate every thing that was offered in evidence on either side. To which I replied, you know you are all incapable of performing what you promise, from your perfect ignorance of the English language, besides which, who would trust the Linguist you propose as Interpreter, were he ever so well qualified? Is he not acknowledged on all hands to be a most consummate villain? Would any one of you trust him? Not one of them answered in the affirmative, and as for yourselves, I added, you know in your own hearts, you are so servile a set, that you dare not open your mouths in opposition to any thing, however flagrant and unjust on the part of the Mandarin, who you say is to preside at the trial. I then left the Hong Merchants, and notified the Committee of my wish to appear before them, to which they

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opened and I addressed them as follows—

Gentlemen—The object of my waiting on you is to state that the Hong Merchants, in addition to their last communication which has been submitted to you, have also declared that the presence of the Revd Doctor Morrison at the Trial as Interpreter is inadmissible and that I cannot be allowed a seat in the Court, a privilege granted on similar occasions not only to a Captain in the B.N. Navy, but to every member of the Select Committee of A.C.S. Company's Supercaiges. I have now to state that since I have had the honor to hold the office of Consul of the U States at this port, I have never in any one instance (to my knowledge) in my intercourse with the constituted authority lost sight of the proper respect due to my office, and as it is my unalterable determination to resign as soon as the present disturbing affair is brought to a close, I am determined that the last important act of my administration shall not be one of a degrading nature. I will not therefore attend this trial unless I am allowed a seat in the Court and the benefit of Dr Morrison's services as Interpreter. It remains Gentlemen for you to decide whether or not I shall attend the trial—

I then left the Committee, who called in the Hong Merchants, & shortly afterwards I received

a Communication from the Committee through Mr. Cushing & Ogden, stating that it was their opinion I ought not to attend the trial, unless I was received according to my rank, allowed a seat in the court, and every other privilege which had been granted, to a Captain in his B.M. Service. That it was nevertheless their determination to proceed to the trial, on the terms last prescribed of which due notice was given to Captain Cowpland in Document No 36. For an account of the proceedings on the trial see Document No 37, which was drawn up and handed to me, by the gentlemen who were present.

On the 7th the Trade was stopped, & an Embargo laid on all the American Shipping then in port, of which I gave due notice at Macao, where ships always receive Pilots to carry them up the river see Document No 38.

You will please to observe that in this period of the negotiation, I was not furnished with a single official Document from the constituted authorities, the whole having been conducted in a loose manner through the Hong merchants, who never ceased to urge the necessity of delivering up the Seaman; who for some days past Cap. Cowpland had thought proper to secure

in a State Room, and guard constantly night and day. On the 9th a letter was received from Capt Cowland Document No 39, covering No 40, which by the advice of the Committee, I submitted to the Hong merchants for the information of the Vice-Roy; and on the 11th I received an answer thereto, Document No 41. To which I replied, by Document No 42. This was the first written communication. I could induce the Hong Merchant to accept of. On the 13th I received Document No 43, which it was not thought necessary to reply to, being the counterpart of No 42 and only containing the Vice-Roy's opinion of the case.

Things remained in this state for many days the Hong merchants insisting on the part of the Vice-Roy, that the accused should be brought up to justice and delivered into the hands of the constituted authorities together with his written confession, of having committed the act with which he was charged. The Hong Merchant Pacqua, who received 12, Twelve American boppes, was indebted to the supercargo, and other Americans upwards of a Million of Dollars, was still in prison, and pressing them hard to adopt some mode of settlement to effect his release.

An inquiry was instituted as to the influence of the Emig, which on being considered of opinion and a threat held out that in case it was disclosed to the Vice Roy, the Security Merchant Pacqua would inevitably be broken, and transported for life. The Hong merchants received for answer that nothing could induce the Americans to deliver up the accused at Canton, much less accompanied by a certificate of his confession of guilt, while he declared himself innocent. That it rested with those who accused him of the crime to prove him guilty, which they had failed in doing, even at the Mock Trial; whatever substantial evidence they might possess, they had not thought proper to produce it. They were clearly given to understand, that if the Constituted Authority sent proper officers on board the Emig, for the purpose of seizing on the person of the accused, no resistance would be made on the part of the officers & crew. That whatever might be the disgust excited by the Mock trial, and consequent inclinations on the part of the Americans to oppose the execution of their cruel and unjust laws, they were not possessed of sufficient force to do it effectually, and therefore declined the

contact, placing a full reliance in the Government of
 the United States for a redress of our grievances
 upon a proper representation of the facts. After private
 meetings with the Hong Merchants, and assurance on
 the part of the Supercargo of the Emily, that no resis-
 tance would be made by the Ship Company, on the
 23rd of October the Hong Merchants requested several
 of the Resident & Itinerant Supercargoes to meet them
 at Whampoa on the next day which was appointed
 by the Vice Roy to take Francis Terranova from
 on board the Ship Emily, and transport him to
 Canton, from which time he was to be a state pri-
 soner. Several of the Gentlemen having acceded
 to the request of the Hong Merchants, proceeded to
 Whampoa, and on the 24th. about 20 Government
 Boats, manned and armed came alongside of
 the Emily. Hongqua and several of the other Hong
 Merchants went on board, and the former at his
 request was introduced into the Cabin, where
 Francis Terranova was at liberty walking up
 and down. After he had recognised him as the
 same person who had undergone a Mock Trial,
 several Chinese Soldiers, were ordered on board
 of the ship, to take him out, but upon their work
 being intimated to Terranova, he quietly walked
 upon deck, and from thence descended into the
 Government Boat which was destined to receive

him. He was brought up to Canton, and confined in the Council House of the Hong Merchants without any person being permitted to see him. The linguist and others appointed to attend to his personal wants were not suffered to leave the house night or day, for fear of communicating with foreigners. The whole of the 25th passed without any legal proceedings, which induced us to place confidence in the declaration of the Hong Merchants & other Chinese, stating that the Culprit would undergo a fair trial the result of which in case he was convicted, would be forwarded to the Emperor, as no foreigner could be executed without his orders. On the 26th the Trial commenced in the presence of the Local Magistrate, with closed doors, guarded by Chinese Soldiers. Many attempts were made by foreigners of every description to obtain admission into the court, which according to the laws of the Empire, ought to have been open. On the 27th the Trial proceeded; the Court was held that day by the first Criminal Judge of the Province, appointed by the Local Magistrate. It appears to have decided the fate of the Culprit. Before day break on the morning of the 28th, his arms were provisioned & he was conveyed under guard in a close chair to the Palace of the Viceroy.

Ray, after waiting some time in the Court yard an order was received to execute him; he was then carried to, and strangled on the same ground where four years ago, three Chinese were beheaded for the murder of part of the crew of the Wabash. See Document No 44

The Body was given up to the Commander of the Emily & decently interred at Whampoa.

The trial and execution of this unfortunate man created as much surprise and disgust among every description of Chinese, as it did among foreigners, not only from the unprecedented mode of proceeding with closed doors, but from the immediate execution that followed; both which, as I am well assured from the best authority, are directly contrary to the laws of the Empire.

I have the Honor to be with

high respect

Sir

Your obedient servant
 J. B. Wilcocks
 Consul for the
 U.S. of America

THE GUAN'S BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE.

From the Memoirs of Robert Morrison
Chinese Interpreter to the B. M. S. M.
at Canton, China 1821

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| <i>Tsung-tuk, or Tsung-tu</i> | I |
| <i>Vice-Roy</i> | I |
| <i>Vice-Governor</i> | I |
| <i>Yen-yun-sze</i> | VI |

Sound of the Letters.

ai, broad, *foaleung*, like igh in high.
ee, as if written the-on; see, as in seen.
ow, as in how.
oy, as in boy.

Officers

I The Vice Roy - or rather Governor of the two Provinces, Quang-tung, & Quang-se, called by the Chinese, Sung-tuk (IE Diak of Canton.)

II The deputy or Vice Governor, called in Chinese Foo-yuen! also Foo-tou & Seun-yoo. name Hong (mandarin dialect, Hang) Title Tagin. — a pompous shewey man, affects to overlook trifles, to govern liberally. His Father was beheaded by the late Emperor Heen-pung.

III The Hoppo, or Commissioner of Duties on Foreign Commerce at Canton. called by the Chinese Hoo-poo. more correctly Hoy-luan. and Huan-foo; & also Ham-tuk. — (Oct-1819) He who now acts is called Sh-ta-gin. He is the son of a Hoppo, who about 13 years since was in Canton — viz. Cheng-tagin. Not of good repute — The present Hoppo is said to be greedy of Money.

IV The Treasurer of the Province, called Poo-ching-ye. name wei-ta-jin.

V The Judge in Criminal cases, called An-cha-sze. or Aan-cha-sze. name Soo.

VI The Superintendants of the Salt department, called the Yen-yun-sze. or Yem-wan-sze. name Cha-ta-jow. The Officers under the numbers IV: V: VI. are called the Sam-sze. The three Sze—Affairs are often referred by the Vice Roy. to them, before the decisions are passed to the Swang-shaw-foo. to carry into execution—

VII The Superintendants of Government Stores, called Long-tow. or Tow-tow (or Chow-tai). name Tow.

VIII The Mayor of the city of Canton, highest civil Officer in the district of Pwang-chow. Having subordinates to him, the Tam-ho-yeu. Heang-shaw-keen. the keen at Whampoa. Several others, called the Swang-chow-foo. name Hung. formerly Main-ho-yeu—There, now a very good character. He is about to retire.

- IX The Justice of the Peace, over the district in which the Factories are situated, called the Nan-hae-keen or the Nam-ho-ken. name Chung. He has a deputy, or assistant, called the Ho-tong.
- X The Police Officer who controls the Boats before the Factories, is called the Hopö-so. name Sun -
- XI The Tartar General, who commands the Tartar Garrison in Canton, called the Wong-kwan, name Pot. He has two adjutant Generals, who are called Yoo-tung.
- XII The Hoppo's head Clerk, or Secretary, through whose hands all business papers is called Hing-ching.
- XIII The Hoppo's Office, which gives permits to the lighters, or Chop boats, is called San-yong.
- XIV The Custom Houses are called Hwan-how. The people who attend (and who are not called Officers by the Chinese) are termed -

Hwan-kow. Ma-yun & Gay-mun by way
of compliments.

XV A certain Percentage, on all goods Exported
from Canton, is levied by these Custom House
waiters, who stand at the scales, and the
whole amount is divided amongst the inferior
waiters at the Hoppo's. This peculage, is called Han-too.

XVI Money Paid by the Hong Merchants, as a
contribution to the Expense incurred in
repairing the Banks of the Yellow-River,
is called Ho-King.

XVII Contributions Paid by them, to extra
expenses of the Army, incurred in cases
of insurrections, or rebellion, are called
Hwan-ou.

XVIII Annual presents of European Curiosities,
or money paid in lieu of them, are
called Pan-Kung, and Hung.

XIX Presents, or Money given at the Emperors birth
day, are called Wan-shou (or Man-shou)

Proposed names of the Officers—
corrected for Dec^r 18th 1820.—

The acting Treasurer (No IV) name is Leen. He recently held An-chang-ze, or Judges Office, (No V) This person is a Manchur Tartar—

The acting Judge is one Sei, whose father was one of the six ministers in the time of Hien-lung.

Name of the Leang-taou (No VII) is Loo, who acted as the Treasurer in 1819—

The present Hwang-shou-fo is one Lo. He is remarkable for his rejection of every luxury, & entire devotedness to the duties of his office.

Heek, is the present Nam Ho-yen (No IX) — His ancestors joined the Tartars at the conquest, and he is now considered a Tartar.—

The Vice Roy, the Heppo, the Hoo-yuen and the Tartar General, called He and Heun, are the same as in 1819 —

No 45 Recd with B. C. Wilcocks
Letter of 1 November 1821.

From Wang, the local Magistrate of Pan yu Dist^{ct}
in which Whampoa is situated—
To the Hong-Merchants.

Wang, by special appointment the
Magistrate of Pan yu district, to the
Security Merchants, Ledsching (Pacqui)
and to the Head Merchants Hongqua,
requiring them to inform themselves
fully, with the contents of this document.

Ho soo tee a Chinese subject, who
lives in a boat, has stated in a petition
to me, that his wife, Ho leang she, with
his son, Lin yue, & his daughters, a trio,
worked a small boat with things to sell
in the river at Whampoa—

On the 28th of the 5th moon (Sept 23)
while his wife was passing the side of the
American Ship Happelun, (Cowplan)
a Devil man, in the ship, called, and
made signs to his wife, to come near,
and when his wife would not approach
the ship, the devil in the foreign ship,
threw a pitcher (or jar) at her, which
wounded her on the right side, & caused
her to fall into the water, & be drowned.

I have now recovered my wife's corpse,
& beg that it may be examined, and a
"prosecution instituted"—

On receiving this, I summoned a Tongue,
with the American Chief Wilcocks, Captⁿ
See lap lang she, Ho soo tee, the Supercargo.

of Couplands Ship, & Captain Coupland,
to see, & ascertain clearly, that Ho-lang she
had indeed fallen into the waters, & lost her
life, from a wound received. I marked on paper
the place of the wounds, & put that
amongst the other documents—

I commanded the Chiefs, Wilcocks,
& the others, & the Captain Coupland, to re-
cognise distinctly, that the earthen jar,
the instrument of the murders, was really
an article that belonged to Couplands Ship,
& that every body saw that it was a
foreigner in Couplands Ship, who caused
the wound, the falling into the waters, &
the death, & that they should examine fully,
& find out, who the Foreign Murderer was,
& deliver him up to be prosecuted—

I besides communicating the circumstances
of the inquiry to all the superior Officers,
now hereby command the Hong Merchants,
to order, & compel, the American Chief, Wilcocks,
& the others, to find out, who in Couplands
foreign Ship, was the devil who committed
the murders, & deliver him up immediately,
to me; that having proofs, I may prosecute
& manage the affairs. Let there not be
the least delay; for it will incur guilt.

Hasten! Hasten!—These are my commands.

Shankwang, 18 years 9th moon 1st day

82. The Security Merchant, Saigwa, & the other Nine houses, hereby present a petition in obedience to an official order.

We received respectfully the verbal order of the Benevolent Magistrate (Wang), stating, that on the 28th of last month, a foreigner in Comlands Ship, had by an earthen jar, wounded a boatwoman, who had fallen into the water, & lost her life; and commanding us to communicate an order to the Chief of the said Nation, requiring him, immediately to deliver up the foreigner, & moreover, that there being proofs afforded, his trial might be entered on, &c.

On receiving this, we immediately in obedience thereto, went to the Foreign Hall, & took the circumstances of the order, received, & rigorously enjoined the said American Chief, to yield implicit obedience thereto. Afterwards the said Chief Wilcocks, replied, "I, a foreigner during the time of receiving respectfully the official orders, was indeed under the impression of deep apprehensions of fear; and I did, as was proper, forthwith command the said Capt. Comlands, to fly back to the ship swiftly as a shooting star, & examine carefully, & distinctly into the facts. The said Captain has examined, & found, that in his ship there is a Sailor called Ma-lan-de-sze-teay-la-na-fei-ya, (Francis Terranova) who affirms, that on that day, he did indeed give one mace to a selling fruit boat woman to buy fruit, & he took a jar, & delivered it to her, to put

the point into. But there was no such occurrence, as wounding, nor does he know how she received a wound, fell into the water, and lost her life —

Over and over again, was he examined, and he adhered to the same declaration —

After receiving the official order, several foreign merchants belonging to my foreign nation, several Captains of Ships; in all fifteen persons, formed a public Council, have directed me to request the Hong Merchants, to communicate to Government for them the following statement —

We desire to take the said Sailors, Francis Terranova, bring him up to Canton to the foreign Hall, to request by petition, the Tai-lau-yay (Great venerable Father) the Magistrate, to come out to the Hall, try him fairly; but indeed, the things alleged, be facts by the evidence given on both sides, we will, as is proper, yield implicit obedience to the affair being prosecuted according to law — We request the Hong Merchants to state this to Government for us —

We (the Hong Merchants) hereby lay before Tai-lau-yay the substance of the order received & the answer which is given.

of the Moon-day

No 3
Wang, the Magistrate of Panyu district,
to the Hong Merchants, Hongqua, & Pacqua.

The Hopo, on receiving my report, of a
person in Compland's American Ship, having
thrown, wounded, Ho-leang-she, & caused her to
fall into the water, & be drowned - says -

That he forthwith orders the Head Merchant,
the Security Merchant, to compell the
said Nations Chief, to deliver up the Foreign
Murdur for trial & prosecution, & that I
must also wait for the answers of the Vice Roy
and Choo-yuen -

I have already commanded the Hong Merchants,
to compell Wilcocks the American Chief,
to deliver up the Foreign Murdur - and I
hereby reiterate the command, &c. -

(9th Mon 8th day)

No 4
The Security Merchant Pacqua, and the
nine other Houses, to the Panyu Magistrate.

Having received your Reverendness imperious
order, to require the delivery of the Foreign
murdur, we enjoined the said Nations Chief
Wilcocks, Captain Compland, to act in
obedience thereto -

They, the Council of Fifteen, refused -
according to the Laws of Our Country, if
a Murdur does not confess, the Facts

Must be ascertained from witnesses on both sides, and the Prosecution conducted accordingly. In the present case, whether the Sailor in Campbells Ship, did, or did not, murderously throw, down the Boatwoman, who was downed, as none of us were on the spot to see it, we cannot tell whether Francis Terranova committed the murder or not; but we are willing to take the ^{said} Francis Terranova who gave a jar to the woman to purchase spirit, bring him up to Canton, to the Foreign Hall; & to request the Magistrate to come out to try him; If Francis Terranova will not confess, we entreat that witnesses may be produced on both sides; & a just investigation take place, and whether they can, or cannot, point out distinctly, who committed the murder, let the Prosecution be conducted according to matter of fact. We request the Hong Merchants to state this for us to Government.

(9th Moon 7th Day)

(No 5) answer to the 4th from the Panyu Magistrate Wang, the Panyu Magistrate, to the Security Merchant, Pacqua, & to the Head Merchant, Houqua, & the others. — Since the Boatwoman Ho-leang-she was wounded by a jar, thrown by a

foreigner in Cowplands St. I was drowned;
 facts which have been decidedly ^{proved} by the evidence of the relations of the deceased,
 Wilcocks, the American Chief, ought to
 find out who the foreigner was, who committed
 the murder, & deliver him up — How can
 he frame such an absurd pretext, as that
 the sailor, Francis Terranova, affirms
 that he gave the law to the boatman to
 buy fruit, & that there was no such
 occurrence as wounding; nor does he know
 how she received a wound, & was drowned; &c. &c.
 and hope by these pretexts to get off —
 This conduct shows great craft & deceit.

Besides stating the above, to my superiors
 to receive their instructions, I now reiterate
 my order to the American Chief Wilcocks,
 to deliver up the foreign murderer —
 Let there be no screening. no delay, &c.

9th Moon 9th day

From the same to the same

I have now received a verbal order, from
 the great officers of the Province, to proceed
 to Whampoa, & to bring forward the foreign
 murderer, & assemble the relations of the
 deceased, & to institute an enquiry —

Therefore, hereby command the Hong Merchant
 to proceed thither, in obedience to the order
 given, & to direct the American Chief Wilcocks,
 to deliver up the foreign murderer to me;

that I may try him in prison - Oppose not.
Do not screen, nor connive, You will thereby
incur guilt -
Hasten! Hasten! - A Special Edict

7th Moon 10th day

No 7 - In the same manner thrown into
a different form - Presented to the Panyu
Magistrate, by the Merchants.

No 8. From the Hopps, to the Merchants,
conveying the Vice-Roy's opinion, expressed in
the words of the Panyu Magistrate, before
given, & a requisition to

"The Sand Nations Chief Wilcocks,
to deliver up immediately the foreign
murderer for trial & prosecution -
That if he refuses, & trifles with the affair,
the security merchant Pacque will be
taken into custody, & prosecuted without
the least indulgence."

9th Moon 12th day

No 9. The Panyu reports, that on board
the Emily, the Chinese witness, a woman
Chen-le-shu, on the day referred to, positively
saw a Foreigner throw a jar from the
first gun port of the ship, which jar
struck Ho-leang-shu, & caused her to fall
into the water. But Francis Terranova
absolutely refuses to confess - The

12 continues

The American Chief Wilcocks, ought to find out, who committed the deed, & deliver him up for trial — But he makes confident pretences, & gets Pacqua, & the other merchants to state them for him, instead of delivering up the man — a proceeding which shows the utmost degree of craft & deceit.

Pacqua also, who instead of finding out the facts, reports to Government the Chief's pretences, acts, easily & absurdly —

In this way, no decision can be arrived at. It will therefore be proper to put the merchant, Lingist, in irons, to convey them to the court of the district, & compel them to get the man delivered up —

The Vice-Roy adds to this, that the first deposition of the relations of the deceased, was exceedingly clear, & decisive; & when the said foreigner confesses that he threw the jar, although he denies that he killed the woman, It appears that the woman was first wounded, & afterwards fell into the water, & was drowned —

But in this way still, the fact is, that her death was caused by throwing the jar, & the case should be brought under the law of Striking in an Affray —

Since the foreigner confesses, that he threw the jar, & it appears on examination that a bone of the woman's right side was wounded; in which case, how is it possible not to command the forfeiture of his life? Therefore, for the foreigners to act in

this crafty, deceitful, & irregular manner, is
an absolute violation of the Laws of the
Celestial Empire—

In imitation of the usage of the
whole of the English trade on a former
occasion, let all the trade of the American
Ships at Canton, be now stopp'd, till they
deliver up the foreign Murderer—

If the Vice Roy therefore request the Shippo,
to direct the Hong Merchants, Hongqua
& the rest, to stop all trade. The Fleas
Merchants, Hongqua, & Mongqua, in consequence
of the said Foreigners presuming on their own
barbarous opposition, feel both ashamed,
Indignant; and are desirous of requesting,
that the trade should be stopp'd— it is
therefore right to carry the order into
immediate execution.

9 Moon 13th Day

N^o 10— contains an order from the Panyu
Magistrate, by authority of the Vice Roy,
to all revenue cutters, & gunned boats, to
intercept any attempt to trade—

N^o 11— Is from the Merchants to the Panyu
Magistrate stating, that the Emily
had previously, run and 35⁰⁰ lbs of Tin,
weighing 1530 catties. besides this,
she had not delivered any other cargo.

No 12 - Is from the Merchants, stating, that Wilcocks had informed them - that - Francis Terranova, from sorrow, grief, had become ill, would not eat for the last two days; that his present indisposition was rather serious -
9th, Mon - day

No 13. Reply of the Panyu.

He argues, that if Francis had not confessed, he is not the murderer. And therefore what is the use of reports. His sickness to form? If he be the murderer, Wilcocks ought to take his confession, and allow it to be ascertained, whether he be the Francis, who was before examined: that the whole affair may be again reported to the great-Officers of the Province, and by them reported to the Emperor.

The foreigners must not cherish a vain hope that if Francis, who has not confessed should die, that the proceedings will be closed -

No 14. The Panyu reports the Viceroys reply to the preceding statement - He accuses the Americans of lying, & deceipt, & wanting to substitute a dying man, for the murderer. Praises the paper of the Panyu (No 13) for its plainness & intelligence, & requires that it be ascertained immediately, whether Francis be the actual murderer. And threatens

on the other supposition, the involvements
of the chief in various guilts - And that
He will state to the Emperor, that the
Merchants also, have conspired with the
foreigners to impose upon Government,
9th from 1st day -

No 15 contains the Hong Merchants answer
to the preceding - they say -

The Americans declare, that Francis
will not confess; and that as they
were not at the place, at the time,
and did not see it, they cannot
truly affirm, who was the person
He (the Merchants) humbly con-
sider, that the assertion of the said
chief, is still ambiguous, & confusedly
reserved - We again and again contri-
buted, and interrogated him; but he,
& the fifteen, persisted in saying the
same thing as before -

No 16
Contains the same as No 14
sent through the Hoppo -

No 17
Contains the same statements
as sent by the Pan yu, from the
Merchants, to the Viceroy.

18/10
 In view of the ~~fact~~ ^{circumstances}, & containing the
 Vice-Roy's reasoning, that as the foreigner
 confessed the jar was his, there can be no
 doubt that he caused the death of the woman.
 And that he cannot suffer the crafty deceit
 which is practiced by the foreigners, and he
 ordered the ship to bring forward all the
 men in the ship, that they may be
 examined individually.

After this, on the 24th of October,
 the Chinese (some say at the request of the Americans)
 went down to Champoos, and took away
 Francis, who had been kept in
 irons by the Captain of the ship.

Francis was brought to Canton
 in Chinese irons, & lodged in the Hong
 Merchants Hall, under the custody of
 a Chinese Officer, & Palace runners.

On the 25th, he was tried, but would
 not confess; He was at length induced
 (whether by promises of impunity or by
 torture, is not yet known) to confess
 that he threw the jar, without any
 design to hurt or kill the woman.

On the 27th, the form of being tried
 by the Judge of the Province, was gone
 through. — Both these days the doors of
 the Hall were locked, & all foreigners
 & Chinese, even the servants of the Merchants, prisoners
 were excluded. None of the Americans were present.

in Hondo. Morning the 28th Getting
the daily paper announced —

The Murderous Foreigner, who
killed the boat-woman, was this
Morning at day break, passed through
the McRae's Hall, which having
being over, he was immediately conveyed
to the place of execution at the
Imperial Landing place, Fort Smith
Territory —

Page 1st

70°46

Statement to the Emperor Taoukwang concerning an American Sailor, Francis Terranova, executed by strangling, on Sunday March 28th 1872, for the alleged crime, of causing the death of Ho-leang-she, a Chinese woman, who lived in a boat at Whampoa, & sold fruit & liquor to the sailors.

A memorial to His Imperial Majesty, concerning the trial, & punishment, according to law, of an American sailor, who wounded, & caused the death of a Native woman (see Note) The memorial is respectfully presented to His Majesty's hearing—

Wang-yun-jin, the Whampoa Magistrate, laid before Government the information, that on the 28th day of the 8th moon, of this year, a foreigner in an American ship, wrangled with the native woman Ho-leang-she, about some fruit, & he threw a jar at her, which wounded her, & caused her to fall overboard, lose her life - and so on -

An order was immediately issued to the said foreign ship, to deliver up the murderer for trial & punishment— After this, Wilcockes the Chief of the said country, discovered that the ship was hired to come to Canton by contract. (Hith) that she was commanded by Coupland, & that in her, the sailor Francis Terranova had thrown the jar at the native woman, to buy fruit, but there was no such thing as wounding, nor did they know how she fell into the water & lost her life, &c.

Note { Min-yao is the expression here used; the previous documents call the unfortunate woman Min-yao, a woman who lives in a boat, & who has not the same consideration in the eye of the law as those who live on shore & are called Min.

He further said, that Francis Terranova was rather seriously sick, from melancholy fear— These communications were made on behalf of Viceconsuls to Government, by Pacqua the security Merchant, & the others. The Committee of Head Merchants, Tongqua & the rest, also stated, that they had found out, that Francis Terranova was put in irons by the Captain, on board ship—

It was found on examination, that when the Native woman, Ho-leang-she, was wounded, and fell overboard, from a foreigner throwing a jar at her, which caused her to lose her life; her daughter Ho-a-tiw, and a woman who knows a little of the language of the foreigners, Chin-le-she, were in the boat, saw it with their own eyes, and cried out, & endeavoured without effect, to pull her out of the water by the assistance of a reverend attendant, called Ye-sue—

The husband of the deceased, Ho-sue-te, recovered the body, & reported the affair to the local Magistrate, who summoned the said Nations Chiefs, Merchants, and Captains, to see, & to join him to examine the body with their own eyes, & ascertain that it really was from a wound received, that the woman fell overboard & was drowned—

The local Magistrate above named, went on board to the ship, & examined Francis Terranova; but he obstinately persisted in denying the above quoted evidence. This conduct was indeed allowing himself to depend on Craft & Deceit, & had not the least shadow of reason in it—

Since the foreign ships anchor long at Canton, wranglings, fightings, and mortal wounds are

a common occurrence, and as the Native Officers of Governments do not understand the language of the foreigners, it has always heretofore been the practice to order the Chiefs of the respective Countries to find out the Murderer, & question him fully, & ascertain distinctly the facts, & then deliver him up to Governments, after which a Linguist is summoned, the interrogations translated, and the evidence written down; & the prosecution conducted to a close. In the present case, the name of the Foreign Murderer, Francis Terranova, was pointed out by the said Foreign Ship itself; & it was acknowledged by Francis Terranova himself that the Jar thrown, was his property. And if Francis Terranova was not the actual murderer, why did he become sick from melancholy, & why moreover did the Ship Captain put him in irons? In these proceedings & statements, there is every species of self-contradiction, and incoherency; - which all shews the crafty deceitful disposition of the foreigners. The said Chief made evasions, & staid about, & delayed to deliver up the Foreign Murderer, & the security Merchants, Linguists, did not examine with strict justice, nor dispute the matter with the foreigners clearly, but precipitately laid before Governments the absurd glosses, & pretences of the foreigners, which all shew'd a playing with the Murderer, & an opposition to Governments. But the affair was that of a foreigner wounding & causing the death of a Native, & the least indulgence could not be shewn to false glosses, therefore the security Merchants, & the Linguists, were taken up, & put into the district prisons.

And a reference was made to the Hoppo, & the whole
commence. of the said Nation put a stop to, for
the time being, till they should deliver up the
foreign Murderer to be judged, & on that determined.

On this, Ah-nuk-hang-ah, the Hoppo, strictly
prohibited any vessels leaving the Port.

This being done, Houqua presented a petition
(from the aforesaid foreign Merchants, requesting
that an official Inspector might go with the
Hong Merchants to the Ship, & examine the foreign
Merchants, Captains, &c, whether they could point
out any other person, as the actual Murderer,
or not; & if not, to take Francis Terranova,
bring him to Canton in custody.

This being done, the Hwang-chow-foo, with
the Shih-leang-tung-pau, the San-lae
Magistrate, & the Whampoa Magistrate, were
sent to collect, & bring before them, the relations
of the deceased, & witnesses, & to judge clearly, and
deliberate & decide; - which proceedings were
to pass through the hands of the acting
An-cha-ye (or Provincial Judge) who retired
the Prisoner, & had the following elucidations
before me, your Majesty's servant.

Francis Terranova is a Sailor,
on board the Ship under the Ship Master-Captain,
which Ship the foreign Merchant Doctet (Dutch)
Hired, to come to Canton - On the 28th day of
the 8th moon, of the first year of Tao-Kwang,
at noon, it happened that at the foot of the
river where the Ship lies, a native woman who
sells fruit, Hu-leang-shi, with her daughter,
Hu-a-tow, were sitting in a small boat,

24 Sheet.

and passing the said ship's side. The sailors Francis Terranova, called to her to come near, & putting fifty casks into a water bucket, let it down by a cord, to purchase plantains, and oranges, Holeangshe took the cash, and put ten, upwards, of plantains, & oranges, into the bucket, which was drawn up into the ship again. Francis Terranova, disliked there being so few, & required more. Holeangshe knowing a little of the foreign dialects, said he must give her more cash, & she would give him more fruit. Francis Terranova, would not do this, & they wrangled, & Holeangshe clamoured with a loud voice, and Francis Terranova, fearing that the ship's captain would hear, & reprimand him, in a sudden fit of passion, seized a jar that was at hand, & threw it down from above, & the corner of the bottom of the jar, broke through a bamboo hat, which Holeangshe had on, & wounded the right side (of her head) which caused her to reel, & fall over into the water.

Holeangshe's daughter, cried out to save her. It happened that a revenue attendant, Ye-sew, appointed to watch the foreign ships, was sitting at his leisure in a boat, & a boat woman Chin-le-she; & Chin-le-she was sitting at the head of the boat, & got a glance of it; and called out, & with Ye-sew endeavoured ineffectually to pull, & save the woman —

Holeangshe's husband, was not far off, & when he heard of it, he hastened to the spot, & with Ye-sew questioned Holeangshe, & Chin-le-she & thus knowing the circumstances, recovered the body.

which was dead. The bamboo cap floated, and was immediately taken up, & the jar was found in Koleang she boat. The husband of the deceased, reported the case to the local Magistrate, who went in person, with the Chief Wilcocks, & the Foreign Merchant Stitch, & Capt. Coupland, & examined the wound on the right side (of the head) of Koleang she. It was a curved wound, one hunto four tenths long - & three tenths broad, & went deep as the bone, which it hurt. Undoubtedly it was the wound which caused her to fall into the water, & lose her life.

On examining the instrument of the murder the jar, it filled the rent in the bamboo cap of Koleang she, & this jar was taken, & the said Captain & others, required to acknowledge that it belonged to their ship, & they were ordered, to deliver up the Foreign Murderer, to be prosecuted.

The Foreign Merchant Stitch, & the Captain Coupland, examined the sailor Francis Terranova, & he merely said, that he gave the jar to the woman to buy fruit, but he would not confess that he wounded her, & caused her to fall into the water.

And neither the said Chief, the Security Merchants, nor the linguists, did any of them make a faithful investigation; but precipitately presented for the foreigners, their absurd statements - Nor did they deliver up the Foreign Murderer till I compelled the merchants, & linguists, & stopped the trade.

Then these Foreign merchants, petitioned, that Officers should be sent, to take Francis Terranova.

This Foreign Murderer Francis Terranova, at first was crafty, & dilatory, till he saw the witness Chin le she, & the daughter Ko a tau, leaving

witness against him, in the foreign dialect; He, the foreign Murderer, could no longer oppose any pretence, but confessed freely all the preceding circumstances. And moreover it is authenticated that the said foreign Murderer, in open Court, struck his breast with his hand, to make a sign of confession, that the Jar was his property — and more still, it is authenticated, that he took the Jar in his two hands, & showed the manner in which he threw it down from above; and again, the Linguist was ordered to put the interrogatories to him carefully, & singly, & he persisted undeviatingly in his Confession — In the statements of the case there is no evasion, nor gloss —

Now it is written in the Laws —

"When persons outside the pale of (Chinese) civilization, shall commit crimes, they too, shall be punished according to Law"

Again, it is contained in the Law —

"Those who fight with each other, & kill a person, whether with hand, or foot, or any thing else, or with a sharp metal weapon, shall be strangled, after a period of imprisonment"

And during the eighth year (780 or 9 years ago) of Keen-lung's reign, Wu-lang the Governor of Canton made the following proposal to the Emperor, which was approved —

If cases of Murder occur between Natives & Foreigners, whether from previous conspiracy wilfully, or fighting affrays, & the case requires the foreigner to be decapitated, or strangled; the local Magistrates shall when they examine the body, make full, faithful interrogatories, & shall report

to the Magistrate, Governor, who shall carefully re-examine the case, and if the facts are really as stated, they shall order the local Officers, & the respective Foreign Head Person, to take the Criminals Huanchi him, according to law, & dispense with his being delivered over to imprisonment, & removal for examination in the interior Courts - And that at the same time, a faithful report be made to the Emperor, & a copy of the evidence sent to the appropriate Board in Peking. This is ordered.

Now the American foreigner, Francis Terranova, having as is well authenticated, freely confessed, and been fully convicted, of having wrangled with Holeang the about prints, and of having thrown a jar, which wounded her, made her fall into the water, & lose her life, according to law, must be sentenced to be strangled. The crime, & the punishment exactly corresponds. I therefore, forthwith ordered the Hwang-chow-foo, with the Han-Lau Magistrate, and the Whampoa Magistrate, to join the Military Officers, the Hwang-chow-lee, & jointly to summon the Lingists, & the Chief foreigners, & on the 3rd day of the 10th moon, of the present year, to take the said foreigner. Murderer, Francis Terranova, and according to law, strangle him, to display luminously the Laws of the Land -

As to foreigners purchasing catables, Haitzore Government has given them Compradors, to do it for them, and therefore in this case, the woman Holeang the going privately, to sell prints, was very improper. But she has been wounded, & lost her life, & therefore it is unnecessary to deliberate about her punishment - As to the new

Sheet.

the Revenue attendants, who failed to discover the transaction, he ought for his conduct, to be punished with eighty blows, & dismissed —

As to the said foreign Merchant (Hutch), & the Ship Master Coupland, they did not know, till they found it out on enquiry, that the sailor, Francis Terranova, clandestinely bought fruits. and although they precipitantly reported to Government the crafty pretence of the said foreign murderer — still, they took him, & put him in irons, in the Ship, & therefore, did not wilfully connive at his conduct, nor screen him. And also, when the local Magistrate went on board to institute a trial, the foreign Merchants, Captains, put their hats off, stood up, in attendance on him, & waited to reply, & then to answer.

And when a strict stoppage of their trade took place, they petitioned that an Officer should be sent to the Ship, to take out the murderer, & bring him to Canton, for judgment. in all of which facts of their conduct, they shewed a respectful submission, and dread of the Laws. and therefore it is not necessary to deliberate farther about their punishment, nor yet about the security Merchants, nor the Linguists, who I find did not combine to put a false gloss on the proceedings. The security Merchants, & the Linguists, have been liberated, & the trade of the said Nation has been opened, & they are allowed to buy & sell as usual — And an order has been issued, not to permit small boats to sell eatables to the foreign Ship, & thereby, to cut off the occasion of Murders —

And I have ordered the Hong Merchant Hwang-gua, to promulge an Edict to the said foreign Ship, telling him, that he ought to know, that the Laws

of the Celestial Empire are to be respected, & heard.
 And that foreigners, when they enter the country,
 should be quiet, & observe the laws, and that the
 said Chief, & Captains, must constantly caution their
 sailors, not to make a disturbance, & commit murders.
 And if it does happen that disturbances are commis-
 sed, & deeds committed, that they should find out
 the man who originated the affray, & tell his name,
 and deliver him up, & wait for the local Magistrates
 to judge, & punish him, & must not screen him, &
 bring heavy guilt upon themselves. And that thus,
 they will act becoming the tender and gracious
 Kings, with which the Celestial Empire treats
 them -

Beside sending a copy of the confession to the
 Board at Peking, I lay the statement before
 His Imperial Majesty, for his sacred inspection.
 And protest by that he will look at it -

Again, since I act as, Interpreters, it is
 unnecessary for me to make a communication
 to that Office.

A Most Respectful Memorial.

Taoukwang, 1st year, 10th month -

A list of false representations, contained in the preceding Memorial of the Viceroys to the Emperor of China.

Page 1st line 25th from the top "Wilcocks discovered, &c, &c, &c," that the sailor Francis Terranova had thrown the jar at the Native woman, &c, &c, &c." It was represented upon all occasions, that Terranova had handed the jar into the woman's own hands. see the Document through
Page 2nd lines 13 @ 18 "Her daughter Ho a tow, &c, &c, &c." These two lines are entirely false. see Page 5 line 20 "The An. cha. size is elucidation where Chen - le - she is selling in her own boat, which was moored astern, or rather on the quarter of the Emily - add to which, the woman never was seen to rise. If this is no uncommon circumstance at Whampoa, owing it is supposed, to a strong counter current not far below the surface of the water -

Page 4 lines 7 @ 14 The whole of this paragraph is false. The Foreign Merchants, by which I understood the Committee, declared throughout, the Negotiations, that nothing should induce them, to give up the woman Francis Terranova; as to any petition which Hongkong presented, it was not authorized by the Committee, or any Americans. The Hong Merchants it is true often asked me to present a Memorial of the kind, and I think it more than probable many individuals were urged to propose it to the Committee; but the idea was always treated by me with the utmost contempt; and I have no doubt met the same fate when proposed to any of my Countrymen.

Upon reflection, I am of opinion that the Document herewith annexed, which was presented to Hongkong,

on the 19th of October, has been Tortured into the Petition alluded to in this paragraph — It was granted by Mr Griffin Hith, Supercargo of the Emily — Pages lines 28 @ 30, These lines contain the same false statement as those on page 4, therefore the same observations apply to them —

Page 8 line 22 "Unitally to summon the Linguist, and Chief Foreigner" It is here stated that the American Consul was summoned the execution of Terranovias, which is false. The statement implies (as I am told by Dr Morrison) that the Consul was present, which is equally untrue, but not more glaringly so, than that he was summoned.

1268 Wilson St
Consul for the
U.S. of America

The undersigned, having been frequently applied to by the Hong Merchants, Hongqua, & Mouqua, to try Francis Terranovia, whom the charges preferred against him by the Chinese Authorities, and upon finding him guilty, to deliver him up to the said Chinese Authorities at Canton; declares, that there is no power vested in the undersigned to try said Francis Terranovia, or to deliver him up to said Chinese Authorities — That the said Francis Terranovia, being questioned as to the charges exhibited against him by said Chinese Authorities, persists in declaring his innocence; and that he delivered the jar into the hands of the woman in the Boat, for the purpose of receiving fruit, which he had purchased from her — In case the Chinese Authorities are determined upon seizing the said Francis Terranovia for the purpose of trying him according to their own laws, the undersigned declares, that Capt Bowland, of the ship Emily, has pledged himself, that no resistance shall be made to the said Chinese Authorities — At the same time Capt Bowland declares, that he will not afford any aid whatever, to those who might be sent for the accused persons —

The undersigned, requests the Pon-gue to submit the above to the Vice Roy —

Signed Griffin Hith,
Supercargo of ship Emily of Baltimore

Canton 19th Oct 1821

Note No 47

First day of the Trials.
 Assistants to the An-cha-ye.
 The Pan-yu.
 Two Inferior Magistrates.
 The Hong-Merchants.
 Linguists.

Second days trials —
 The An-cha-ye, His assistants, who presided
 the first day —
 The Hwang-chow-foo.
 The Nam-Loy-on.
 The Pan-yu.
 The Two inferior Magistrates.
 The Hong Merchants.
 Linguists.

At the Executions
 An-cha-ye.
 Hwang-chow-foo.
 Hwang-Loep. With 400 Soldiers under arms.
 Chang-Loep. Bearing the Imperial Chair,
 or Seat, as usual on such occasions —
 Pan-yu, and some inferior Magistrates,
 Judges of the Peace, Runners —
 Pac-quas, the Security Merchants of Ship Emily,
 a ton, the Linguists of —
 J. B. Wilcox
 Consul for the
 U.S. of America

American Consulate Canton
I J. B. Wilcox Consul of the United
States of America at the Port of Canton do
do hereby Certify and Declare That the Doc-
uments hereunto annexed are True Copies of the
Originals by me duly compared

In Testimony Whereof I have here-
unto set my Hand and Seal of
Office On this Twelfth day of
December In the Year of our Lord
One Thousand Eight Hundred and
Twenty One

J. B. Wilcox
Consul for the
U.S. of America

本杰明·威尔科克斯的证言。

721

American Consulate Canton

25th September 1891.

Captain William S. Cropland.
of the Ship Emily of Baltimore
Whampoa.

Sir.

I think it
my duty to advise you forthwith to secure the
person of the Seaman, accused of the murder of
the Chinese Woman, by placing him in bonds and
appointing a careful guard on his person, to
prevent his escape, as the Chinese Government
will not in that event, hesitate to seize on any
innocent person, belonging to your ship, and ex-
-ecute him in place of the guilty man

I am Sir

I certify the above

to be a true copy (signed)

(signed) Edward George Jr

John Oth Strong

(B. F. Wilcocks

Consul for US

of America

Nº 2

Ship Emily Whampoa 25 Sept. 1821.

To. B. C. Wilcocks Esq.

American Consul at Canton

Sir:

Be assured, I feel myself under sincere thanks to you for your presence and interference. This morning at Whampoa, in the disagreeable accident of a China Woman having been drowned on the evening of the 23rd inst. near my ship Emily wherein there appears an accusation against the ship in having given cause thereto.

In this unpleasant business wherein I firmly believe that neither my ship, nor any person on board, belonging to her, has given any cause directly or indirectly to this woman being drowned, and believe most firmly, that her falling into the water was accidental.

— Therefore under this circumstance I will keep firm against the Chivamen in their prosecution against my ship, founded on the most impious falsehood.

I have the assurance of my fellow the American Captains & Commanders of the several Amerⁿ vessels laying here to give their full and hearty support to me in the business.

Yours respectfully
Wm. Croftland

No 3

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Captain John Philips | Wm Savory |
| Isaac Lewis | Amelia |
| Alex Clark | Ed |
| Jacob Harman | Deborah |
| Wm Thwin Jr | Superb |
| Geo R Durdale | China |
| John Cisdale | Panther |
| Robert Edes | Archer |
| Wm Cowpland | Emily |
| Martine Page | Washington |
| — Commonford | Alexander |
| — Lavender | Huntress |
| Benj Rhodes | Wm W Henry |
| L. Howland | Wm Osney |
| David Nye | Ship Alert |

Resident Merchants

John P Cushing
 Mr S Ogden
 Mr W. W. Lypham
 Samuel Carr
 Samuel Russell
 John R Thomson

Itinerant Superargoes

Wm W Smith
 John W Martin
 John R Latham
 Edw George J.
 Andrew Hodge Jr
 Durham Heath
 Griffin Pitt

Charles J Mangault
 Wm C W. Fall
 Doct Benj Rask Rhoads

American Consulate Canton

Copy of sundry Depositions made at Whampoa
respecting a Chinese Woman, drowned &c &c

N^o 24

I Francis Ferranovia do hereby solemnly swear
and declare, that at or about half past one O'clock
P.M. on Sunday the 28th day of September 1821, on board
of the American Ship Emily, did purchase a quantity
of fruit from a Chinese woman who was in a
small China boat laying off the bow of the said
Ship to the amount of one mace. She came in her
boat under the bow and I gave safe into her hands
an earthen pot which she received, which was
to have been filled by her with fruit for which I
did at the same time give to her one mace. She
laid down the earthen pot into her boat, at which
time the boat was not made fast to the Ship. I
returned to my dinner from which I had come and
on again returning to the bow, expecting she would
have had the fruit ready the boat with her in
it was carried some distance from the bow of
the Ship with the force of the tide and she in the
act of sculling up to regain the Ship fell into
the water. I further solemnly swear & declare that
I did not in any manner or way, injure this woman
nor had I any manner of intention to injure her
or her boat.

Francis Ferranovia
did & mark

Witnessed on board Ship
Emily this 28th day Sept. 1821

5

I Anthony, Esq. do solemnly swear & declare that about half past one o'clock P.M. on Sunday, the 23^d day of Septem^r 1821. on board of the Ship Emily I was taking my dinner along with Francis Terranova and that I saw him quietly go to the bow of the ship and purchase from a Chinese woman in a small china boat laying off the bow a short distance, some fruit & handed to her an Eastern pot, to put the fruit into it which she safely received and laid down in her boat to have it filled. He returned to his dinner, & again returning to receive the fruit from her, expecting she would have had it ready to hand up in the pot, but which he did not obtain, the tide having carried the boat, with the woman in it some distance from the bow of the Ship.

Anthony Esq.

Witnessed on board Ship Emily, his & friend
25th Sept. 1821

6

We, the undersigned Americans hereby solemnly declare to the following facts

Being on board the Ship Emily on Sunday the 23^d day of Septem^r 1821. at about half past one o'clock P.M. our attention was suddenly drawn to a child crying in a china boat distanced about thirty five or forty feet outside the lower starboard steering sail boom.

At first we could not see any cause for the

child's crying, when a number of China boats came around one of which, apparently a Sam-shan boat, with a China man in it, came up to the child crying & going into the boat it was in, took up from the water a China hat which, when taken up was perfectly whole, without any appearance of injury. On discovering there was no person underneath the hat, he set up a lamentable cry, & holding it up, he struck it in a violent manner with an Earthen pot so much, that both hat & pot might have been broken or injured the pot being perfectly whole when the said China man lifted it out of the boat he was in, which boat contained a quantity of different kinds of fish much noise was occasioned by a number of China men & women in their boats, that he assembled round the Ship. Showing signs and expressions of vengeance against the Ship's Company for occasioning the loss of a woman drowned from the boat in which the child was crying.

We could not know, or see any cause given by any person on board the Ship Emily to occasion this accident of the woman reported to have fallen from her boat into the water, nor do we believe that there was any cause given for such by any person whatever on board said Ship Emily and firmly conclude it was a matter of accident.

| | | |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Signed | Robert Lawrence | Fred W. Commaford |
| | William J. Edelen | Alexander Clark |
| | Robert Edes | James Esdale |
| | Wm. Allen Jr. | Saml. J. Aborn |
| | | Benj. Nash Phelps M.D. |

Whampoa 25th Sept 1821

7

We the undersigned do hereby solemnly declare being on board the ship Emily on the evening of Sunday the 23rd day of September 1821. at the time when the China man who is said to claim the right of being the husband of the China woman that was drowned the same evening and picked out of the water the China Hat, said to belong to said China woman, was perfectly whole and sound and was not injured at that instant when he afterwards held it up and struck it violently with an Earthen Pot so much so as that the Hat might then have become injured —

Signed { Robert Edes Danl^d J. Aborn
Wm. Oliver Jr Alex^r Clark
Rob^t Lawrence James Edall
Martin. Page Thos^d W. Commerford

Given under our hands at
Whampoa this 25th Sept
1821. —

8.

We the undersigned do solemnly swear & declare that we went from on board the Ship Emily to the Ship Fisher for some Chairs on Sunday 23rd Sept^r 1821. and on our returning in the Ship's boat about half past one o'clock P.M. saw a China woman in a small china boat. distance about thirty or forty feet from the starboard bow of the said ship Emily in the act of sculling her boat. fall into the water

water, at which time she had a hat on
her head

Signers { Thomas Hubert
Joseph Fotto
Mechall Ragie,
Sworn under our hands,
this 25th Sept^r 1821

9

We men, on board of the English Ship *Her of Malown* do solemnly declare, that we saw a
China woman in a China boat sculling up alongside
of the American Ship *Emily*, the boat being at
the time outside of the end of the lower steering
sail boom of said Ship *Emily* which was distant
in our estimation from thirty five to forty
feet, and we further declare that this accident
took place at three P.M. or halfpast one o'clock
P.M. and that said Ship *Emily* was distant from
us (on board the Ship *Her of Malown*) not
more than half a cable's length

Sworn under our hands, on board
of the English Ship *Her of Malown*
laying at Whampoa this 25th Sept 1821

John Francis
his mark

that the said John Francis saw her let go the
oar & fall overboard -

10.

J. Hubert Eder, commander of the Ship *Archer*
laying at Whampoa do hereby solemnly declare
that the China woman, said to be drowned on
the evening of the 23rd inst, near the Ship *Emily*

I saw taken out of the water the following
 morning and firmly believe there was no wrong
 whatever in her head, having had a full view
 thereof. signed Robert Edes
 Whampoa Sept 26 1821

We, the undersigned on board the Ship Alexander
 (lying) at Whampoa, distant about two cable
 lengths from the Ship Emily, do solemnly declare
 that about half past one o'clock on the
 23rd day of September 1821, saw at the distance of
 from thirty five to forty feet from the side
 of the said Ship Emily, a small China boat
 in which there was a child crying to which boat
 there came a China man in another China
 boat apparently to know the cause of the
 child's crying. He picked up from the water
 a China hat, that was floating near the
 boat he had entered and on his lifting said that
 it was perfectly whole and without any mark of
 injury. he held it up and with an Earthen pot
 which likewise was perfectly whole & with which
 he violently struck the said hat so much so as
 to injure both hat & pot in signs
 shown under our hands on board the Ship Alexander this 25th day of September 1821

James H. Hendrick
 1st Officer

12

We, the undersigned do solemnly declare that we
 do well know the Chinaman who claimed the

right of being the husband of the China woman
who it is said, fell into the water and was
drowned on the evening of Sunday the 23rd day
of Sept^r 1821 and holds him in our opinions, a
common nuisance among the shipping at Whampoa
He has been frequently detected selling samshew to
our seamen, under the bows of our ships, giving
us much trouble by creating irregularity among
our sailors and causing much sickness to them
in which he dared repeatedly to persist in

Seize Charter Page Ship Washington of Port
Ivorn under our Wm Coupland, Ship Emily, Bottom
honor at Whampoa Peng Rush Fleet M.D
this 25th day of Robt Lawrence
Septem 1821

123

We, the undersigned, certify and declare that the
Hopps woman named Aday belonging to the
Hopps China boat on the starboard side of the
Ship Emily did state on the evening of the twenty
fourth inst in our presence and to us, that on
Sunday the 23 inst about midday she saw from
the said Hopps boat to which she belonged, a
small China boat laying off the side of the
Ship Emily distant about forty feet, or one third
or one half way between said Ship and the English
Ship Hero of Malacca in which boat there
was a child crying much, which attracted her
attention, and that of a number of gentlemen
and people on board of the Ship Emily and afterwards
a number of China boats about the ship. She
did also state that she saw a China man in a

small boat, apparently a Samshew boat, come and pick out of the water a large China hat being about the distance of twenty cubits from the side of the Ship Emily - that on his taking up this hat it was entirely whole and on his discovering there was no person underneath this hat, he broke out into a lamentative yell - That previous to his taking up the hat he did not appear to see any cause or show any blame to any particular ship, or person that after having obtained the hat, he held it up which was perfectly whole, thus holding it up, he lifted from the boat in which the child was an Earthen pot, which was likewise entirely whole and with which he violently struck the said hat so much that it, as well as the said pot, might have both been broken or have received much injury -

Given under our hands
this 25th day of September
1821. at Whampoa

Signed { Robert Lawrence
William S. Coupland
Stephen Robinson
Robt Eder Ship Archer
Dor. Taborn. Ship Archer
Martin Page Ship Washington
of Providence

114.

We, Magill & Wm Sadder on board the Ship Emily do solemnly swear and declare that on or about one o'clock and a half P.M. on Sunday the 23rd September 1821 we saw a China woman in a China boat outside of the lower steering sail boom distanced about thirty five to forty feet and that the said China woman

in the act of scuttling said China boat fell into the water and was reported to have been drowned, and we did not see, or know of any cause given from the Ship Emily to cause this fatal accident: at the time of which she had a hut on her head -

On board Ship Emily
25th Sept 1821

William Sadler
his X mark

Michael Costler
his X mark

15

We, the undersigned do hereby solemnly declare, being on board of the ship Emily from One o'clock until five o'clock P.M. on the same day Sunday the 25th Septemr 1821. and being at the time the accident took place of a Chinese woman having fallen from her boat into the water and drowned, saw the Chinaman coming round the bows of the Ship Hero of Malacca in a small China boat who appears to claim the right of being the husband of the said Chinawoman that fell into the water. and we do not believe that said Chinese man could have seen the accident of said China woman falling into the water,

I was under our hands
this 25th Septemr 1821
at Wampoo

Robert Edes
Wm Oliver Jr
Rob Lawrence
Martin Page
David T. Aborn
Alex. Clark
Jas Esdall
Fred W. Combs

n^o 16

Romson. passenger in the ship Alexander

Crepwell Chief Officer of the
English Brig Helen

Willard 2nd Officer of the
Brig Osprey.

American consulate
Canton.

Sir

You will please to request the
attendance of the above three persons at
my office, as soon as you can possibly tran-
sport them from Whampoa.

Your obt^d Serv^t
B. C. Wilcocks
Consul for the
U S of America

To
John Phillips Esq
Commander of the
Ship William Savery.

72017

American Consulate, Canton.

On the twenty seventh day of September,
in the year of Our Lord, One thousand Eight
hundred and twenty one — Before me
J. B. Wilcocks, Consul for the United States
of America at the Port of Canton. Personally
appeared, John Owens, Chief Mate of the
Ship William Savery, who being duly sworn,
upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God,
did declare, that, On Sunday the twenty
third current, on board said Ship Wm Savery,
being in conversation with W. S. Rowson, a passenger
in the Ship Alexander, He the said Rowson
did declare, that He saw a man throw a bar
from the Ship Emily, which struck a Chinese
woman (then in a boat near the said Ship Emily)
on the head, and said woman instantly fell
overboard into the water.

{ Signed }

John Owens

Witnesses

signed { Charles E. Manigault
J. B. Thomson



In testimony whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand and Seal of Office, the
day and Year first writing. —

J. B. Wilcocks
Consul for the
U. S. of America

72°10'
American Consulate, Canton

On this Twenty seventh day of September
in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred
and twenty one Before me, J.B. Wilcocks -
Consul for the United States of America at the
Port of Canton, Personally appeared, Edward Lewis,
third mate of the Ship William Savery, who
being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists
of Almighty God, did declare, that, on Sunday
the twenty third current on board said Ship Savery,
being in conversation with W. H. Brownson, a
passenger in the Ship Alexander, he, the said
Brownson, did declare, that, "He saw a man
throw a jar from the Ship Emily, which
struck a Chinese woman (then in a boat near
the said Ship Emily) on the head, and said
woman instantly fell overboard into the water.

{ Signed } Edward Lewis —

Witnesses -
Charles F. Manigault
Geo. R. Thomas

Signed {

In testimony whereof I have hereunto
set my Hand and Seal of Office
the day and year first written
J.B. Wilcocks
Consul for the
U.S. of America

72019

American Consulate, Canton

On this twenty seventh day of September
In the Year of Our Lords One Thousand Eight
hundred and twenty one. Before me, B. B. Wilcocks,
Consul for the United States of America at the
Port of Canton, Personally appeared, Lewis C.
Willard, Third Mate of the Brig Osprey, who
being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of
almighty God, did declare, that, "On Sunday
the twenty third current, on board the Ship
William Savory, he heard William S. Rowson,
a passenger in the Ship Alexander state,
that he saw a Chinese woman fall over
board from a small China boat near the
Ship Emily.

Witnesses

{ Signed }

Lewis C. Willard

{ Signed } Charles H. Mangault
Jno. R. Thomson

In testimony whereof I have hereunto
set my Hand and Seal of Office.
The day and Year first written.



B. B. Wilcocks
Consul for the
U.S. of America

12th 2nd
 American Consulate, Canton

On this Twenty seventh day of September,
 In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight
 Hundred and twenty one, Before me, Wm. Wilcocks
 Consul for the United States of America at the
 Port of Canton, Personally appears, John Pastorius,
 who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists
 of Almighty God, did declare, and say, that,
 On Sunday the twenty third current, He was
 on board the Ship William Savery, when
William S. Rowson came on board said Ship,
 and that He did not at any period during
Rowson's stay on board of said Ship, hear him
 assert that he saw a man from on board the
 Ship Emily throw a jar at a Chinese woman
 in a boat along side, which threw her overboard.

E Signed } John Pastorius

Witnesses

signed { Edward George Mr
Mr Oliver Mr

In testimony whereof, I have
 Hereunto set my Hand & Seal of Office,
 The day and Year first written



Wm. Wilcocks
 Consul for the
 U.S. of America

74²¹

Am^{er}ican Consulate, Canton.

On this Twenty seventh day of September in the
 Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred
 and twenty one, Before me, J. B. Milcock, Consul
 for the United States of America at the Port of
 Canton, Personally appeared, George McCall,
 second mate of the Ship William Savery, and
 Martin Layell, second mate of the Ship Alexander,
 who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists
 of Almighty God, did declare, that they were
 on board of the Ship William Savery, on
 Sunday the twenty third current, when
 William S. Rowson came on board, and that
 during the very short time they remained in
 his company, they did not hear him say
 that he saw a man from on board the Ship Emily
 throw a jar at a Chinese woman in a boat
 along side, which threw her into the water, and
 these deponents do further declare that in
 a very short time after said Rowson came
 on board, they left the said ship, and said
 Rowson on board of her. and further these
 deponents say not.

E Signed } George McCall
 } Martin Layell

Witnesses
 signed { Edward George Jr.
 } Charles Manigault



In testimony whereof I have
 hereunto set my Hand & Seal of Office
 The day and Year first written.
 J. B. Milcock
 Consul for the
 U.S. of America

1222

American Consulate, Canton.

On this Twenty seventh day of September:
In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight
hundred and twenty one. Before me, B. Wilcocks
Consul for the United States of America at
the Port of Canton. Personally appeared, W. S. Rowson,
a Passenger in the Ship Alexander, who being duly
sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God,
did declare. That, "He never said that He saw
a man throw a jar from the Ship Emily,
which struck a Chinese woman (then in a
boat near the said Ship Emily) on the head,
and that the said woman instantly fell over
board into the water" and further, "that He
did not witness said transactions, or any
part thereof."

Signed } William S. Rowson.

Witnesses
J. E. Thomson.
H. S. Manigault.

Signed }



In testimony whereof, I have hereunto
Set my Hand and Seal of Office,
The day and year first written.
B. Wilcocks
Consul for the
U.S. of America

23.

American Consulate, Canton

On this twenty seventh day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and twenty one, Before me, A. C. Wilcocks, Consul for the United States of America at the Port of Canton, Personally appeared, Edwin T. Senckes, & David Nye, (who being) duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did declare & say, That on Monday the twenty fourth current at the dinner table of Timothy J. Pitman, they did hear Thomas Cresswell the mate of the English Brig Helen, assert & declare, that he, the said Cresswell, on the day previous, to wit, Sunday the twenty third did see a steamer on board the Ship Emily, with a jar raised in the attitude of throwing - when he was checked by Capt. Nye, or some other persons present, who observed to him, Cresswell, that he had better say nothing more about it, which ended his observations.

Witnesses
Signed { John R. Latimer
Charles J. Manigault

Signed
Seal
R. 2. 4

Edwin T. Senckes
David Nye
In Testimony Whereof
A. C. Wilcocks
Consul for the U. S.

On this twenty seventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred & twenty one, Before me, A. C. Wilcocks, Consul for the United States at the Port of Canton, Personally appeared P. Duquesnay, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did declare

and say that Thomas Crawford Chief Mate
of the English Brig Helens immediately after
his arrival at Canton from Whampoa, in
Timothy J. Pitman's factory, upon being asked
by the deponent if he had heard any thing of
this unhappy business at Whampoa, which
had been related in so many ways, said Crawford
replied, I have seen myself something shoved at
that womans head by a man, and the woman
fell overboard.

Witnesses

Signed J. P. Duquesney

Signed

{ J. H. Blight
Charles L. Manigault



In testimony whereof I have
hereunto set my Hand and Seal of Office
the day and Year first written

J. B. Wilcox
Consul for the
U.S. of America

n^o 25

Declaration to the best of my recollection.

I, John S. Woods, do declare, that Thomas Crepwell mate of the English Brig Helen, did on the morning of the 24th current to the best of my recollection state to me in conversation, that a woman was drowned on the preceding day at Whampoa near the Ship Emily, which woman was said to have been knocked overboard by a jar thrown by a sailor.

{ Signed } John S. Woods

American Consulate Canton

On this Twenty seventh day of Sept^r in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and twenty one, Before me, Wm. Wilcocks Consul for the United States of America at the Port of Canton, Personally appeared John S. Woods, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God did declare and say, that Thomas Crepwell in the course of conversation at Timothy Pitman's Factory on Monday the Twenty fourth current did declare to this deponent, that he was the first person to see the Chinese woman named in the above declaration rise from the water, which circumstance happened nearly between the Brig Helen, and Ship Emily, and further this deponent says the truth.

Witness to both signatures

{ Signed } John R. Latimer
John R. Johnson

{ Signed } John S. Woods



In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand & Seal of Office the day and year first written.
Wm. Wilcocks
Consul for the
U.S. of America

no 26

American Consulate Canton

On this twenty eighth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred & twenty one, Before me, J. B. Wilcocks, Consul for the United States at the Port of Canton, Personally appeared, Thomas Creswell, Chief Mate of the Brig Helen of Calcutta, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did declare and say, That on Sunday the twenty third current, he was on board of the Ship Hero of Malacca, delivering some cargo from the Helen's board, when he heard a child cry in a boat near the Ship Emily, which attracted his attention, and caused him to look over the side of the Malacca, when he saw a China man pick up a hat, which was floating on the water, and shortly after haul a long side of the said Ship Emily, and hold up a jar showing it to the people on board of the said ship, at the same time crying very much, and this deponent does further declare, that he never has upon any occasions made a statement relating to the above facts, different from those contained in this deposition. And further this deponent says the not.

Signed Thomas Creswell

Witnesses

signed { Edward George Esq.

Charles E. Manigault

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand & Seal of Office the day and year first written

(Seal)

J. B. Wilcocks
Consul for the
U. S. A.

Américain Consulate Canton

On this twenty seventh day of September
in the Year of Our Lords One thousand eight
hundred and twenty one, Before me, P. C. Wilcock,
Consul for the United States of America at the
Port of Canton, Personally appeared Joseph Hayden,
Carpenter of the Ship Archer, who being duly sworn
upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God - did
declare and say, that on Sunday the twenty third
current, He saw a Chinese woman fall over board
in the act of sculling her boat, when distant
about thirty feet from the Ship Emily, at which
time she had her hat on, which was afterwards
picked up by a man from another boat, and
taken along side of said Ship Emily. and that
he saw nothing thrown at, or strike the person
of said Chinese woman.

of said Charles Forman.
Witnesses }
John R. Latimer }
Jas. H. Polight }
signed } Seal } Signed } Joseph Haydens
In testimony whereof
B. F. Wilcox
Clerk of the Court
Amos

On this twenty seventh day of September
in the year of Our Lords One Thousand eight
Hundred and twenty one, Before me, P. C. Wilcocks,
Consul for the United States of America at the
Port of Canton, Personally appeared William Bowers,
Seaman on board of the Ship Archer, who being
duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty
God, did declare, that on Sunday the twenty
third current, he saw a Chinese woman fall
overboard in the act of sculling her boat,

when distant about thirty feet from the ship Emily; at which time, she had her hat on, which was afterwards picked up by a man from another boat, and taken alongside of said ship Emily. And that he saw nothing thrown at, or strike the person of the said Chinese woman.

Witnesses Signed } William Bowers
 { Edward George Jr.
 signed } { Charles E. Mangum



In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal of Office the day and year first written

W. B. Wilcox
 Consul for the
 U. S. of America

72°29

American Consulate, Canton

On this twentieth seventh day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and twenty one, Before me, J. B. Milcockes Consul for the United States at the Port of Canton, Personally appeared, a Portuguese man of colour named John Francis, main topman of the ship Hero of Malamp, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did declare and say, that on a certain day, which he cannot now recollect, he was cleaning said ships main top, when on looking towards the ship Emily, he saw a Chinese woman sculling her sampan close to the lower steering sail boom of said ship Emily, when the aforesaid woman fell overboard backwards with her hat on her head, that the woman sunk and the hat floated — He did not see any thing whatsoever strike the said woman. and further this deponent sayeth not.

Witnesses

signed { John T. Lalimer
Charles J. Mangault



In testimony whereof, I have
Hereunto set my hand and Seal of Office
The day & year first written
J. B. Milcockes
Consul for the
U. S. of America

79030

At a meeting of the Residents, Captain and supercargo, held at the Consulate on Friday the 28th September 1891, to determine on the course proper for Captain Lowland to pursue in the case of Francis Terranova, the Seaman of the Ship Emily of Baltimore, accused by the Chinese Authorities of having on Sunday 23 inst. killed a Chinese doorman, the following named gentlemen were appointed for the purpose.

J. P. Cushing, Samuel Ruple, M. S. Ogden, W. C. Olyphant, J. P. Sturges, W. H. Smith, C. George, E. J. Tenckes, J. R. Statimer, D. Heath, John Phillips, Jas. Edsall, Rob. Edes, Isaac Lewis & George R. Dowdall, all present but J. P. Sturges.

It was determined that B. C. Wilcocks, by the Consul, be requested to make application to the proper authorities that the said seaman shall be tried, for the said supposed offence on board the Ship Emily or outside the City, as has been done in former instances, that they shall give him a fair and impartial trial in which all evidence for his defence, foreign or Chinese shall be equally and impartially received - the friends of the accused to be present during his trial and the Prisoner, he permitted to remain in the custody of Capt Lowland, he being security for his forthcoming, until they are ready to proceed on his trial.

sign - J. P. Cushing, - Edw. George, J. Jas. Edsall, Samuel Ruple, Edw. J. Tenckes, Rob. Edes, M. S. Ogden, J. R. Statimer, Isaac Lewis, W. C. Olyphant, D. Heath, George R. Dowdall, W. H. Smith, John Phillips.

N^o 31

To

Benjamin C. Wilcocks Esq.
American Consul.
at Canton,

Sir,

— Enclosed I

have you a Document containing the sentiments
of a number of Gentlemen, Merchants, Super-
cargoes and Commanders of American Vessels
which meets with my full approbation
and by which I shall be guided.

Very respectfully

Yours.

Canton 28th Septem^r 1894.

Wm. S. Coupland.

N^o 32

American Consulate. Canton

September 28th 1821.

Me^s. Cushing. Ruffel. Ogden. Oliphant. Sturgis.
Smith. George. Jackson. Latimer. Heath, & Captain
Phillips. Edace. Edes. Lewis & Bowdall

Gentlemen

I submit to
you the propriety of postponing the trial of
Francis Terranova, until the arrival of the Res-
cued Doctor Morrison from Macao. which will
probably take place on Thursday next, when I
have no doubt he will give every aid and
assistance in his power to the culprit

I am Gentlemen

Yours ob^{ly}
B. C. McCook
Consul for
N. S. of America

No 33

Gentlemen.

Having been informed by Mr Mileocks that the trial will take place on board my ship at Whampoa. I beg leave to say that she will be in ready reff. on Monday next.

Canton Oct. 5. 1821

Very respectfully
Yours obt. Sth
Wm Cowland

Gentlemen. No 34

It has been suggested to me by Mr Mileocks, that it may be proper to have on board the ship Emily, fifty or sixty armed sailors at the trial about to take place. For my own part I am opposed to this, thinking it will have a tendency to irritate the feelings of the Judges.

一种趋势，武力扩张，海盜行
恭顺态度

I address myself Gentlemen to you with the hope that you will prevent this thing. However if you are of opinion that it will be proper to have the armed sailors on board my ship at the trial, it will of course be done.

Very respectfully
I am Gentlemen

Yours obt. Sth
William Cowland

N^o 35 Canton October 6th 1821

To Captain Wm Jowland
of the Ship Emily

In reply to your
note of this morning, respecting our opinion on the
propriety of having an armed force on board your
ship during the trial of Francis Terranova. we
do not hesitate to say, we think it is un-
necessary, and would show a want of confidence
in the Chinese officers, which would tend to
injure the cause of the man. Having consented
to try him on board your ship, we think it
would be proper to have him attended by
not more than four men armed with cutt
lasses, to shew that a proper attention has been
paid by you to prevent his escape.

If it is thought necessary, we will
be present during the trial. You will please
inform us as soon as you ascertain the hour
when it is to take place.

Yours Sir

Your obed^t Servants

Signed

J. P. Cushing
Samuel Rusk
H. G. Allen
D. M. C. H. H. H.
W. H. Smith
Edward George Jun^r
D. M. H. H.
J. M. Latham
James B. S. Hall
George M. D. D. Hall
John Phillips
Josiah Lewis
E. J. Jackson
Robert Edes

72° 36

Canton Oct 5th 1821.

To Cap W. S. Cowpland
of the Ship Emily.

Sir:

Since our letter of this morning, we have been informed by Mr. Wilcocks that the Vice Roy has ordered the Pon-ee to proceed to try Francis Terranova the seaman belonging to your ship to morrow morning and that he objects to the Rev Robert Morrison as interpreter. To the former we presume you can have no objection that is, he shall be tried to morrow - to the latter we only can remark that Mr. Morrison having been called on by Mr. Wilcocks, consented to attend, provided he was asked by the Chinese Officers, since he is objected to by them, we can of course only regret we cannot have his services. On the Principle of non resistance to the Government we live under which we wish to be understood as having governed us in the opinion of, and advice we have given you - they having acceded to our just requests of open trial and leaving our evidence, and even consenting to its taking place on board your ship - however much we may regret the circumstances, we would advise your acceding to it - it being fully understood the Vice Roy objects to his attendance -

The Majority probably all of us will attend the trial - it is believed the Mandarins will be alongside your ship by eight o'clock to morrow morning, it is understood should the man be condemned, he is to be peaceably taken out of the ship by them.

36

We would recommend your not permitting more seamen than compose your own ship's company to be on board during the trial

We are Sir

Yours obtly

J. P. Cushing

Saml Russell

N. G. Ogden

D. W. Olyphant

W. H. Smith

Edward George J.

D. Heath

J. K. Statimer

James Erdale

George R. Dondoeu

John Phillips

David Lewis

E. J. Lenckey

Robt Edes

Signed

No 37

On Saturday 6th of October 1825, the day appointed for the trial of Ma-chi Tern an oia a Seamen on board the Ship Emily of Baltimore, on a charge of having caused the death of a Chinese Seaman, at Whampoa the 23rd ult; Present, all the American Residents at Canton, (except the American Consul & H. J. Ogden Esq) the Super-cargoes of the different vessels then in port with their respective Captains, when the following circumstances occurred

The Pan-ye a magistrate residing on the district in which Whampoa is situated, at an early hour left Canton, and with an immense retinue, proceeded to the Ship Emily, on board which the trial was to take place. Upon his reaching the deck of the Ship, he addressed himself to the Americans, and through the Linguist declared that the Ship and the Property were then under his protection, and any damages she might sustain he would reimburse upon a proper representation. With this declaration he advanced to the Chai signed him, and took his seat. The Hong merchant who secured the Ship and her Linguist, were then called up, and after making the usual prostrations, acknowledged themselves in their respective capacities,

The Pan-ya then appeared as though the
 Lingist of his friendly disposition, of his desire
 to avoid rather than create trouble, of the
 sacred duty he was about to discharge, and
 appeared to leave for the judgment of the
 Motines by which himself was actuated.
 He then asked what defence the Admiralty
 were prepared to make for the person. It
 was replied our evidence can prove, that
 the Jan. which is said to be the instrument
 that caused the death of the woman, was
 safely delivered by the accused into her hands,
 and that she fell overboard at the distance
 of Thirty feet and upwards from the Ship.
 That she was seen from on board the Hero
 of Malowa (an English Ship laying near the
 Emb.) to fall overboard, whilst in the act
 of sculling her boat, that no jar or any
 such instrument was thrown at her, or
 caused her falling into the water, that from
 the relative situation of the boat to the Ship,
 it was impossible to strike the woman on
 the side of the head on which the wound
 was inflicted, and that the Jan. could not
 have cut the hat in the manner in which
 it was cut - He declared as our belief, that
 the Boat having been swept by the strength
 of the tide, some distance from the ship the
 woman in her anxiety to regain her station
 had by a misstep fallen overboard, and in
 the act, had struck her head against the
 pivot on which the Scull moves, or the sharp
 edge of the boat which caused her death.

This defence we urged in a general way,
 and stated our ability to substantiate by

evidence what we had then declared.

The Pan-yu then called for the Chinese witnesses. The husband of the woman deceased, a woman belonging to the Hoppe Boat astern of the Emily, and two children, from 8 to 12 years of age, who gave their evidence on their knees, their heads bowed to the deck, which evidence was not explained to us. We requested that the woman, who appeared to be the principal witness, should speak to us in English, as she understood it far better than the Linguist, who from ignorance could not explain her testimony, or from the fear of offending the Pan-yu would not do it correctly. This request was refused, but we were informed that the witness saw the jar thrown and the woman fall overboard in consequence of the blow. We immediately attempted to convince the Pan-yu that from the position of the Hoppe Boat, riding astern of the ship, it was impossible for this woman to have seen any part of the transaction, and that she had declared before several Captains & others, her total ignorance of the affair until her attention had been attracted by the cries of a child, when she saw a hat floating on the surface of the water, and a man sculling anxiously towards it. We urged that as she had given contradictory statements, her evidence should be wholly dispensed with. The Instruments of Torture were then produced but not applied, and the woman, adhering to her former statement, was excused by the Pan-yu saying, she had spoken differently to gain the favour of the American

but she now spoke truth; if not he asked
 as Heaven would punish her. We then found
 that the children produced as witnesses had
 seen no part of the affair, as they were brought
 from shore some time after it had occurred.
 As to this, nor to any thing we urged would
 the Pan-yu listen, and invariably silenced
 both Hongqua and the Lingist when they were
 explaining our statement. He said, he had
 himself seen the woman and the bar, he
 believed the man guilty, if he had judged
 wrongly it was Heaven's business, and
 arose in a passion from his chair as if the
 trial was concluded. He then complained
 to the Hong merchants of his overhearing and
 shameful conduct, and charged them with
 a breach of their engagement, as they
 promised us a fair trial, but had not
 heard our witnesses. The Pan-yu, at length
 was prevailed upon by Hongqua to resume
 his chair, and an American sailor was
 brought forward to prove that the jar was
 handed into the woman's hand, but the
 Judge seemed determined not to hear him,
 and after about one half an hour spent
 in the utmost confusion he left the deck
 of the Emily exhibiting every mark of rage,
 and remained on board his own boat, leaving
 the Hong merchants & Lingist on board the ship.
 Thus concluded this mockery of justice,
 when the Chinese had agreed to receive
 foreign evidence upon the same footing as
 their own, and that equal confidence should
 be reposed in them. After the Pan-yu had
 left the ship, the Hong merchants in his

name demanded the prisoner. He expressed
 our dissatisfaction in the most pointed man-
 ner, and accused them of a breach of faith.
 Reminded them of their promises and engagements,
 and expressed our conviction that the man
 was prejudiced, and that this trial was
 only a ploy to obtain possession of his person.
 He notwithstanding acknowledged
 ourselves amenable to the laws of the Country,
 and declared no resistance would be made
 to the enforcement of the Pan-yu orders, but
 as they had violated every principle of
 honor and good faith, and as a Contract
 violated by one party is not binding on the
 other, we declined surrendering the man,
 except to force, and with the man we would
 strike the flag, and surrender the ship. The
 crew now in your power. The ship is surround-
 ed by Man of War Boats. We are in number
 only about Forty. you have or may have
 take the man, but the flag shall never wave
 over the heads of those it can not protect
 against injustice. This circumstance &
 had such an effect on the Pan-yu. that he
 refused to take possession of the man if
 striking the flag was to be the consequence.
 The Hong merchants, however, made many
 attempts to overreach us in their negotia-
 tions, and endeavored to persuade us he
 should have a new trial at Canton, but
 experience had taught us wisdom, and we
 knew what faith ought to be placed in
 the word of a Hong merchant, and were
 resolute. When the Pan-yu discovered our
 determination not tacitly to submit to his

unreasonable demands, he sent on board the ship, and put the surgeon in chains and soon after the security merchant of the ship (Paoqua) suffered the like disgrace. Shortly after the Pan-yu left the ship, and ordered the Hong merchants to follow him to the city, where he would lay a statement of the case before the Vic Roy. He was at first greatly at a loss in accounting for the strange and unheard of violation of every article agreed upon by the Committee and the Hong merchants, on the part of the Pan-yu, but he has since discovered that the Hong merchants, relying upon the pliant and accommodating disposition of the Americans, & their own cunning to get possession of the man under almost any circumstances, deceived both the Pan-yu and the Committee, and as the organ of communication, delivered false messages and reports to both parties.

Canton 10th of October 1821.

N^o 30
Notice

To.
The commanders of American vessels bound
to the Port of Canton.

American Consulate Canton

October 8th 1821.

The Undersigned Consul of the United States
of America, at the Port of Canton, gives notice,
that an Embargo has been laid on all Amer-
ican vessels at Whampoa, and the trade with
them suspended, by an order from the Viceroy
of this province.

It therefore becomes a question
for each individual Commander to decide,
whether under existing circumstances he will
proceed with his vessel to Whampoa, or remain
without the Bocca Tiger until the Cause
of the suspension shall be removed. Due Not-
ice of which shall be immediately forwarded
to Macao.

B. C. Wilcocks.
Consul for the
U. S. of America

N^o 39 Canton 9th Oct 1821

Dr.

The Gentlemen composing the Committee —

Gentlemen

Enclosed I hand you herewith a letter which I received this morning from my first Officer, it being the opinion of several Gentlemen that the contents thereof should be made known to the Hong-Merchants —

Respectfully Your O^bd Servant

Signed W^m S. Cowpland.

N^o 40.

Whampoa Oct 8th 1821

Dear Sir

Nothing different from what you already know has occurred on board, & every thing remains quiet — Frank is much cast down & loathes his food, he has refused three meals in succession — Your O^bd Servant

Signed Stephen Robinson

Seco by

J. P. Rushing.

J. G. Odgers.

J. W. Russell.

D. W. C. Clypham.

Edwards George Jr.

J. R. Latham.

W. H. Smith.

E. J. Sencker.

D. Heath.

John Phillips.

James Cowdell.

Robert Eder.

Geo. R. Dawdall.

Communicated by the American Consul, to the constituted authorities, through the Hong Merchants, by order of the Committee the 9th of October 1821

Wm. Wilcox
Consul for the
U.S. of America

70° 41.

4411. Official papers, from the Hawaiian Magistrate, to the Hong Merchants, concerning the homicide said to have been committed by an American Seaman
(Oct^r 11th 1821)

Hong. By special appointment, the district Magistrate of Panyu, to the Hong Merchants Hongqua, Mouqua, & others —

The said Merchants, have reported, that the American Ship, Welcocks, stated to them, that Captain Sheeh-ye-lux had received a letter from a Mate, of the said vessel, informing him, that Sheeh-lan-se Shee-lay-lu-no-fee-leow. Had now through grief, become sick, & had not eaten food for two days. To appearance, his complaint was rather serious, &c —

The Hong Merchants were requested to make this statement to Government, & as was reasonable, did so, waiting still for the decision of Government. But as this Francis Terranovias has not confessed, that he put his hand to the deed, which caused the death of the Chinese woman Ho-leang-shi, it is assumed, that the said Foreigner, is not the murderer; and therefore what necessity was there to report his sickness — However, if he be really the murderer, the said Chief ought to have taken his Confession, & delivered it to me, that I, having proof before me, might be enabled to ascertain, whether, or not, this be the proper person, that Francis Terranovias's proper person, that I might then, report the occurrences to the superior Officers, that they may try the case, report to His Imperial Majesty, & then act according

to his commands. If the said foreigner, be seriously ill, & before any confession has been taken from him, a communication is made to Government, 'till at once he dies - it must have arisen either from a desire to slur over the affair of him who caused the death of Ho-lang-she, & to close the legal proceedings - or, it must be, that some other dead foreigner, has been substituted in his place - But it is not only impossible to slur over the legal proceedings, & close them in this way, But the Hong Merchants will moreover be charged with the crimes of deception - Let the Hong Merchants, promulge authoritatively, this Edict to the said Chief, require him to ascertain clearly, whether the said foreigner, Francis Terranova, be, or be not, the actual murderer, & take a true affidavit, & confession, & report immediately to enable the prosecution to go on -

They must not listen to the crafty ingenuity of the said foreigner, by the aid of ambiguity, make their experiments on Government. Let the Merchants still wait, till the circumstances be reported to all the higher Officers of Government, and I, besides issuing a Proclamation, hereby command the Merchants to act openly to the honor of this Rep^y, & forthwith order the American Chief McCrocks, to ascertain clearly, whether Francis Terranova be, or be not, the actual murderer, who wounded Ho-lang-she, & caused her to fall into the water, & be drowned, and to take affidavits, & confessions - Let an answer

he returned this very day, that I, having
proof, before me, may proceed with the affair.

(Ye Hong Muehins.) do not listen to the crafty
fraudulent ingenuity of the foreigners, and
bring upon yourselves future sorrow.

Tremble at this - A special Edict.

Taoukwang 1st year - day -

No 42.
American Consulate Canton

Oct 13th 1821

The undersigned Consul of the United States of America at the port of Canton &c. &c. &c, makes known to the Authorities constituted over the place of his residence; In the case of Francis Terranova a Seaman on board of the Ship Emily of Baltimore who stands charged by them with having caused the death of a Chinese woman on the 23rd ulto at Whampoa.

That the Government of the United States in their orders and instructions to him declare, that no judicial authority belongs to his Office, except what may be expressly given by a law of the United States; and as the undersigned knows of no law authorizing him to try an individual, and deliver him up to the constituted Authorities, he begs leave most explicitly to

declare, that nothing shall induce him to incur so heavy a responsibility, as would, essentially attend a compliance with their unprecedented demand to that effect, received through the Hong Merchants, Hongqua, Hongqua &c, on the 12th inst. He shall therefore consider all future demands of a similar nature, as answered by this declaration.

Capt. Cowpland, and Mr. Stitt the Supercargo of the Emily state, that Francis Terranova persists in his innocence, of the charges preferred against him, by the constituted Authority, and the undersigned after a minute investigation of the evidence regarding the whole affair, which was instituted, with a view to satisfy his own mind, and the minds of his Countrymen, cannot discover any proof of guilt on the part of Terranova.

In answer to the charges made by the Chinese authorities, of an intention to deceive them, relative to the sickness of Terranova, and on that ground to found a hope of substituting a man in his place, the Undersigned begs leave to state for their information, that as early in this negotiation as the 28th ult., a committee of fifteen Americans was appointed by Capt^r Cropland, to advise and direct him, as to the proper course to pursue in the present case; from which period, the Undersigned has ceased to act, except on the behalf of said committee, by whose orders he made the aforesaid communication, which however alarming & offensive it appears to have been to the constituted authorities, was nevertheless true, and made from the purest motives on their part.

W. B. Wilcox
 Consul for the
 U.S. of America

No 43.

From the Pan-yue Hien to the Hong Merchants
Oct 13th 1821

Wang, by special appointment, the Magistrate of Pan-yue district; to the Hong director Hingqua, & Maqua, has by all means in order, with which let them make themselves fully acquainted—

I have now received the ~~parting~~ reply from the Vice Roy, to my report concerning the sickness of the before examined Francis Terranones, who does not confess his having caused the death of the Panda woman The Leang She

(the reply is this) whether Francis Terranones, be the actual murderer, in the case now pending, or not, as long as he has not confessed, if he should die, it cannot then be said that he was the murderer, and so hurry over the prosecution, I bring it to a close—

But further, whether the person now ill, be, or be not, the Francis Terranones, who was tried, there is no means of knowing—

Perhaps, the fact is, that some foreigner in the ship, is exceedingly ill, & the said Chief, Gorchwitz wishes to make use of this pretext, by reporting the circumstance, for him in the place of the other man; which shows a very high degree of fraudulent deception.

And the Hong Merchants too, behave very improperly, by precipitately taking the Chief's ambiguous & perplexing representations, and Gorchwitz reporting them, for him, to Government.

I have looked over the Pan-yue Office answer, and think it very conspicuous & wanted

I have hastened to communicate the affair to the Hops, that he should order the Hong Merchants, Harqua, & the others, to transmit an order to the said Nations Chiefs, to examine distinctly, whether the said foreigners, Francisco Barranoviga, &c, are not the actual Murderers and to take down an authenticated evidence, and this very day, send a Reply, and then wait till the matter be decided in, according to facts— He denounces a dangerously sick foreigner, who is concerned with the case, & hope to substitute him for the Murderer, & so shift over the prosecution, the said Chief will apparently incur most serious guilt, and should the Hong Merchants continue, with the foreigners, to discuss, & play the affair over, then shall they also, one and all of them, be severely prosecuted, & the facts reported to His Imperial Majesty.

Further, command the Merchants, to serve with strict justice, & be careful not to listen to the crafty falsehoods, & irregular hopes, of the foreigners, that an accommodation will be made, & the proceedings be closed in any way.

Command all concerned, to yield implicit obedience, & continue to wait for the answers of the Foreigners Office,* and of the Hops—

Here follows a recapitulation as usual, of the last paragraphs by the Pan-yu.

Hasten! Hasten! A Special Edict.
Shou Kewang, 1st year, 9th moon, 17th day —

* The Vice Roy is now acting Foreigners.

72044

Paper issued by the Viceroy of Canton,
on Sunday October 28th 1854

Yuen, guardian of the Prince, & Governor
General of Canton, Kiang & Provinces.

To the Hong Merchants.

It appears in form ^{to} decide
that Ho-lang-shu, a boat woman, belonging to
Pan yea districts, received a wound, by a jar, which
caused her to fall into the water, & lose her life.
which jar was thrown by a foreigner in board of
American Ship —

The Merchants communicated an Order to
the Chief of the said Nation, to take the Murderer,
Francis Terranova, & deliver him up —

This being done, an Officer was deputed with
the Magistrate of the said district, to summon
the relations of the deceased, & witnesses, the
Hong Merchants, & linguists, & to institute
a minute, particular, & guiding examination.
and it has now been proved, that Francis Terranova,
confessed he threw the jar, and wounded
Ho-lang-shu, who fell into the water, & was drowned.
This is very clearly and positively ascertained.

Next, the Provincial Judge was despatched
with the Foo-ting, and Heen Magistrates,
who tried the case clearly, & reported to me —

These successive steps have been taken, as ap-
pears on record, and the Foreign Murderer
Francis Terranova, has according to Law
been strangled —

Previous to this, in consequence of the said
Nation's Chief staring about, approving, & lingering,

Not delivering, up the actual murderer immediately, I communicated with the Hopps, and requested him, to order the Merchants, to command the Man to be delivered up, and I examined the records, and in imitation of an old English case, I directed the whole of the American trade to be stopped — Since they have now delivered up the Foreign Murderer, who has been clearly tried & punished, the said Chief has on the whole, behaved respectfully, & submissively; and it is proper to permit the trade to be again opened; & cargo to be again taken up & down, in order to manifest our compassion — Besides communicating this to the Hopps, I hereby command the Foreign Merchants to obey in obedience thereto, & to communicate an order to the American Consul, that he may inform the several ships, that they may carry on the trade as formerly, & open their hatches, and buy & sell —

And further order the said Chief, & others, that they ought to know, that the Laws of the Celestial Empire are explicit, that he who kills a human being, must die, and that the whole extent of the Celestial Empire from east to west, & from west to south, an extent of several times ten thousand miles, both with respect to Natives, & foreigners, in case of life & death, there is no spot, where the forfeiting of life is dispensed with —

Since these foreigners come to trade in the interior, they ought to be quiet, & observe the Laws. Although these ships anchor a long time in the interior, it is impossible to be strictly

that the people never wrangle, & fight with the natives; Yet, the said Chief, Captains, ought all of them, & constantly, to command & caution their Sailors in the Ships, that they are not permitted to create disturbances, and proceed to murders. And when disturbances are excited, and acts committed, the said Chiefs should find out, who originated the Moody affray, point out his name, & deliver him up; that the local Magistrates may try him, & punish him.

When this is done, the reasons, & conducts, are correct — They must not on any account, screen the offender, & make pretence, & delay giving him up, & bring upon themselves heavy crimes.

The Celestial Empire's Kindness, and favor, and tenderness to the weak, is rich in a infinite degree. But the Nations aspect eternally commands respect; and cannot, because people are foreign Sailors, extend clemency to them — Let the Hong Merchants explain luminously this Official Mandate, & persuade, & induce the said foreigners, all of them, to know it, and to be thereby filled with reverence, and awe; that each may ensure the safety of his own person & family, & not bring himself into sorrow —

A special Edict.

Taoukwang, 1st year, 10th Moon, 3rd day.

American Consulate Canton

I, W.B. Wilcox, Consul of The United States
of America, at The Port of Canton &c &c &c
do hereby Certify and declare, That The docu-
ments & Accounts annexed are True copies of The
originals by me duly Compared.

In Testimony Whereof, I have here-
unto Set my Hand and Seal of
Office, on This First day of November,
In the Year of our Lord, One Thou-
sand Eight Hundred and Twenty
one.

W.B. Wilcox
Consul for the
U.S. of America



B. C. Wilcocks -

Recd 30 Jan^r American Consulate Canton
January 30th 1822.

To

The Honorable

John Quincy Adams Esquire.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir,

Since I had last
the honor to address you, information has been received
from Peking, that the proceedings of the Vice Roy
& His Province in the case of Francis Ivanoff, as
per document No 46, forwarded to you under date
of the 12th of december last, have been approved by the
Emperor of China, and will of course be referred to
as a precedent, in any future case of a similar nature.

Having submitted to you Sir, a faithful
detail of facts regarding this unfortunate affair,
I shall be glad to have your opinion as to the
manner it was conducted; not only on the part of
my

my countrymen and myself as far as I was + permitted to act, but as respects the Authorities + constituted over the place of my residence.

The case being entirely new among America renders it necessary, that the Consul at this port, should have instructions how to act on future + occasions, more particularly should any part of the late proceedings appear objectionable.

The British Trade at this port had been suspended for nearly two Months, in consequence of two Chinese having been killed at Lingting, in an affray between a boat crew of His B.M. Ship *Sopaz*, and some of the Inhabitants of that Island; when the result is known, I shall have the honor to communicate it to you.

I have the honor to be
with High respect
Sir, Your obedient Serv^t
W. B. Wilcocks
Consul for the
U.S. of America

B. C. Wilcocks -

Recd 14 June

American Consulate Canton

To

January 30th 1822.

The Honorable

John Quincy Adams Esquire,
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir,

A series of ill health,
and consequent inability to devote that portion of time, to
the duties of my office, which the due execution of its
business; compels me to tender through you Sir, to
His Excellency The President of the United States, my
resignation of the Consulship at this port, and to beg
a Successor may be appointed, at as early a period as
may suit the convenience of the Government.

I shall of course keep the Flag flying,
and pay every attention to the duties of the Office
until my Successor arrives.

I have the Honor to be,
With great Respect,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

B. C. Wilcocks
Consul for the
U.S. of America

(duplicate)

B. C. Wilcocks -

American Consulate Canton
January 30th 1822.

To

The Honorable

John Quincy Adams Esquire.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir,

Since I had last the honor to address you, information has been received from Peking, that the proceedings of the Vice Roy of this Province in the case of Francis Ivanovitch, a *Spir document* No 46 forwarded to you under date of the 12th of December last, have been approved by the Emperor of China, and will of course be referred to as a precedent, in any future case of a similar nature.

Having submitted to you Sir, a faithful detail of facts regarding this unfortunate affair, I shall be glad to have your opinion as to the manner it was conducted, not only on the part of my Countrymen and myself, as far as I was permitted to act, but as respects the Authorities constituted over the place of my residence.

The

The case being entirely new among Americans, and it is necessary that the Consulate this port, should have instructions how to act on future occasions; more particularly, should any part of the late proceedings appear objectionable. The British Trade at this port has been suspended for nearly two months, in consequence of two Chinese having been killed at Lingting, in an affray between a boat crew of this B.M. Ship *Tofaz*, and some of the Inhabitants of that Island; when the result is known, I shall have the honor to communicate it to you.

I have the honor to be
With High respects,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant.
W.B. Wilcock
Consul for the
U.S. of America

(duplicate)

B. C. Milcocks

Recd 14 Jan.

American Consulate Canton
January 20th 1892

To

The Honorable
John Quincy Adams Esquire.
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

A series of ill healths, and consequent inability to devote that portion of time to the duties of my Office, which the due execution of its equises; compells me to tender through you Sir, to His Excellency The President of The United States, my resignation of The Consulship at This port; and to beg a successor may be appointed at as early a period, as may suit the convenience of The Government.

I shall of course keep the Flag flying, and pay every attention to the duties of the office, until my Successor arrives.

I have the honor to be.

With great Respect
Sir, Your obedient Servant
B. C. Milcocks
Consul for the
U.S. of America

U.S. G. Wilson etc -

Recd 24 Augt.

American Consulate Canton
April 2nd 1822

To
The Honorable
John Quincy Adams Esquire
Washington.

Sir,

I have now the honor to submit, a note of the circumstances which took place, in consequence of two Chinese, who were killed at Ling-tung, in an affray with boats crew belonging to his Britannic Majesty's Ship Topaze, on the 15th Decem^r, referred to in my letter of the 30th Jan'y last.

On the 25th Dec^r the East India Company's trade was stopped by order of the Vice Roy of this province, on the refusal of the select Committee of Supercargoes to negotiate with Cap^t. Richardson of the Topaze, for delivering up two men from his ship, to be executed for those who were killed in the affray. The Committee referred the Vice Roy to Cap^t. Richardson, declaring it was a national affair, for which they, as Agents for the Company could not be held responsible, and in which they would take no part. On the 7th Jan'y the whole of the Company's treasure amounting to upwards of a million of Dollars was sent on board of their ships. On the 9th the Viceroi notified the chief and second supercargo, that he held them personally responsible for the two men, he having been informed, that the Topaze had left the waters of the Empire. On the morning of the 11th the factory proceeded on board of their ships at Whampoa in armed boats, struck their flag at Canton, & ordered all British subjects to leave the place. On the 13th the ships dropped down to the second bar. On the 15th the ships with all hands at quarters, passed the bar at the Tiger, and anchoring at Cheung-see where the Topaze joined. On the 18th Feb'y the Topaze sailed for India Captain

Captain Richardson having previously notified the Viceroy of his
 intention to depart. On the 22nd the Viceroy finding that all
 his efforts to obtain the men were vain, and that the Committee
 were determined to sacrifice their trade, rather than assume
 a responsibility, by negotiating on the subject in question, he
 addressed a letter to the Committee thro' the Hong Merchants,
 relinquishing all claim on them, for Ling-tong affair and its
 consequences, declaring the Trade open to them, and inviting them
 back to Canton to load their ships. On the 24th the ships returned
 to the second bar, and on the 25th the Factory reached Canton, since
 which, their business has been conducted as usual, with the excep-
 tion of a letter addressed to the Committee by the Viceroy a few days
 since, notifying them that the Ling-tong affair was not yet
 finished, in as much, as he expected that the foreign murderers
 would be arrested on the arrival of the Tropic in England, and sent
 back to this country for punishment.

It was my wish to have forwarded a copy of the
 Government papers issued by the Viceroy on this occasion, but as
 they were translated by the Rev. D. Morrison for the Committee
 and not made public, I have no means of obtaining them. I am
 informed, however, that they are in the same style as those issued
 in the case of the American Seaman.

I have the honor to be,
 with high respect,
 Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
 W. P. Vibcock
 Consul for the
 U. S. of America

Edw. Thomson -

Philad. 31 August 1822

The Honble John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State

Sir

Your esteemed favor of the

29th Instant. I have duly received inclosing my sons. Commission
as American Consul for Canton in China - which I will
hand him on his return from Boston where he has been
during the last week - he will embark as soon as possible
after his return - Please accept my thanks for the
prompt attention paid to my request in his appoint-
ment

I remain
With great respect

Edw. Thomson

Rich. R. Thomson

Philad Sept 4th 1822

To the Honble John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State.

Sir,

On my return to the City this morning, I had the honor of receiving your communications of the 26th ult^o, accompanied by my Commission as Consul for the U States at the port of Canton. For the confidence manifested by the Department in this appointment, I would tender my sincere thanks & trust I am deeply impressed with every sentiment, it ought to excite. No exertions shall be wanting on my part, in furtherance of the objects of the Consulate, & the support of that character which our Country has so nobly earned, & is so justly entitled to —

Wm Chas. J. Ingersoll the District Attorney

is at present absent from the City, which must stand
my excuse for not forwarding the Bond regularly
executed. As soon as he returns, it shall be imme-
=diately attended to.

— As regards the time of my embas-
-sation, it will not be previous to the 10th or later than
the 15th of the present month, & it will be very grat-
-ifying to me, to hear the views of the Department on any
subject connected with the Consulate.

Without trespassing too much, I would observe in
-clusion, that the intercourse between the Chinese Govern-
-ment, and the Consul of any foreign Country, is
generally, of a uniform, unvarying & unimportant
character. There are instances however, when consequences
are involved of considerable moment. Of this nature
have been the late collisions between the English E. I. Company
as well as our own representatives, & the Chinese authorities
on the subject of the operation of their Criminal Laws,
on the dependants of either power — Mr Mitroff's
I presume, has transmitted a statement of the transaction

as regards ourselves. It would be a source of great
satisfaction, if it would accord with the convenience
of the Executive, to favor me with their sentiments
on this subject —

With every sentiment of
Esteem

I am your Obedt. Servant

Richd. P. Thompson

Rich. R. Thomson

Philad Sept 7th 1822

To the Honble J. D. Adams.
Secretary of State

Sir,

I have the honor herewith
to forward the Consular bond. My embarkation for Canton
will not take place previously to the 15th of this month, &
I shall be much gratified in hearing the sentiments
of the Executive on any subject connected with the
Consulate.

With great respect

I am your

Obdt. Humble Serv

Rich^d Thomson.

Thomson R. R.
Recd 4th March 1824.

American Consulate,
Canton November 5th 1823.

To the Honorable

John Quincy Adams -
Secretary of State -

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to inform you
of my arrival in this port in March last, and of my
having immediately entered upon the duties of the Consulate.
I have nothing of any consequence to communicate relative
to its general Interest. In forwarding Returns of the Trade
I shall follow the plan pursued by my Predecessor -
Agreeably to which, the Returns commencing with July 1822 -
ending 1823, shall be sent to the Department in the
course of the ensuing month. Entering upon the Office al-
-most at the close of the season, has made the collection
of the details rather tedious.

On the 15 August last

Nicholas Gouverneur Ogden of the State of New York, and
 Agent for Messrs John Jacob Astor & Son died within
 this District Intestate. I immediately took possession
 of his effects and proceeded on them agreeably to Law.
 By next opportunity I shall be able to forward an
 Inventory of his Effects taken in the manner prescribed
 by the Act of Congress of the 14 of April 1792. I notify
 his decease in conformity with said Act.

I have the honor to be

Your Obedt Servant

Nichols Thompson

Consul of the U States
 of America.

Rec^d 6 April 1824 American Consulate Canton.
November 28th 1823.

To the Honorable -

John Quincy Adams

Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you
that I arrived in this District in March last, & im-
mediately entered upon the Duties of the Consulate.

Regarding its general Interest, I have nothing
to communicate.

In forwarding Returns of the Trade, I
propose following the plan pursued by my predecessor.
As I arrived however, almost at the close of the Season
of 1823 & 24. - The collection of details has been attended
with some difficulty. By the 1st January the Return
for that Season shall be forwarded -

Nicholas G Ogden a Citizen of the U.S. & Agent for
the House of John Jacob Astor & Son, died in Canton
on the 15th of August last. As he left no person
legally qualified to take charge of his effects,
I immediately took possession of them, & have
proceeded according to Law. With the Returns of
of Trade I shall forward an Inventory of the Effects.

I have the honor to be

Your Obedt. Servant

Rich^d. Thompson

Consul of the U.S.
of America

Exph'cate.

Thompson Consul
Recd 30 June.

American Consulate Canton
Canton February 11th 1825--

Sir

It becomes my duty to inform you of the arrival on the 18th ultimo at this port of the H. C. Ships *Cliffat* of 800 and *Julianus* of 600 tons burthen - dispatched from England - in August last by the East India Company - for the purpose of carrying teas to the British Dominions in North America.

Considerable Jealousy being entertained by our Citizens residing in this Country - that the interest of their Constituents in America, & their own, will sustain much injury - by the illicit introduction of these teas into the United States by the Northern Frontier, the import duty in Canada being only 2 1/2 per Centum whereas in the United States in most seasons it exceeds one hundred - per Centum in the cost in China; induces me to give you this timely notice of a scheme, which unquestionably - threatens much mischief to the revenue of our Country, as well as the interest of a portion of our fellow citizens -

I am Sir
Yours obly
Wm Thomson
Consul of the
U. S. at Macao

Canton, Dec^r 15 March.
Thompson, Edw^d

Philadelphia March 12th 1825

The Hon^{ble} Henry Clay,
Sir,

By this mail I have the honour
of sending you two rolls, containing statistical accounts
of the American imports to and exports from Canton in
China for the years 1822, 1823 and 1824, received by
my ship William Savory from my Son John W.
Thomson, now Consul for that Port —

They were enclosed to his Brother the late Rich^d.
R. Thomson the former Consul for the port of Canton,
with directions to have them copied and forwarded
to your department at Washington, I have preferred
sending them as they are, and from the knowledge
I have as far as regards my own shipments, I think
I may vouch for their accuracy —

I am,

with great Respect,
Edw^d Thomson

Thompson, J. R.

Shanghai Sept 4 1825

To the Hon Henry Clay

Secretary of State

of W. Inf. Am. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor of reporting to you my arrival at this place from Canton the seat of my consulate, which place I was obliged to leave on account of ill health in March last. During my absence the duties of the Office will be performed by Rodney Fisher Esq. whom I have appointed Consular agent.

By the first private opportunity I shall transmit to you a statement of the American Trade to China for the last five years. In the mean time with kindest regards of great esteem I have the honor to be

Yours obdt
J. R. Thompson
Consul of the
U. S. of America

Thompson, Mr. H.

Philadelphia Dec. 6. 1890

Sir:

As it will not be practicable for me to return to the post of my Consulate - Canton I beg leave thus to tender you the resignation of my Commission. I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,
 Geo. Thompson
 Consul of the
 U. S. at the port of Canton

Wm. Henry Clay
 Secretary of State

Thomson J. A.

Phila 6 Dec 1825 Recd 9th.

Resigns, as Corbel at Canton.

Recd
Mem. Henry Clay
Secretary of State
U S of America
(Washington & Co.)

recd. 27th March 1826.
J. R. Thompson
Wm. H. Clay

Phila 23 March 1826

Wm Hays Clay -
Secretary of State

Sir -

I have the honor of forwarding
this day - the Return of the American Trade
to China for the last 3 seasons & am

Yours Obedt

Wm H. Thompson
Late US Consul at Canton

Recapitulation

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| British Cloths | 79.516.93 |
| " Camblets | 33.885.72 |
| " Long Ells | 17.491.62 |
| " Cotton Goods | 40.193.25 |
| Dutch Cloths | 44.204.80 |
| " Camblets | 3.800.00 |
| Cochineal | 11.160.98 |
| Quick Silver | 102.054.60 |
| Iron | 8.247.87 |
| Pig Lead | 8.709.44 |
| Wandy | 2.417.00 |
| Rum | 1.901.00 |
| Wine | 393.75 |
| Looking Glasses | 2.427.20 |
| American Cotton Goods | 2.855.69 |
| Furs | 34.035.36 |
| Ginseng | 22.346.85 |
| Bread | 516.38 |
| Sperm Candles | 894.18 |
| Specie | 894.000.00 |
| | \$1,311,057.22 |

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Foreign Articles, | 356.407.76 |
| American do. | 60.649.44 |
| Specie | 894.000.00 |
| | <hr/> 1,311,057.22 |

The Foreign Articles are estimated at prices with the debenture deducted @ 162 1/2

The foregoing cargoes were exported
by Thomas H. Smith in the Year 1824.
from New York to Canton.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Memorandum

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| English Cloths . . . | 61,979 | 20 |
| English Gambles . . . | 2,781 | 10 |
| Long Cloths . . . | 2,132 | 91 |
| Cotton Goods English | 131,884 | 67 |
| Laces, " . . . | 3,160 | 28 |
| Indian Cloths . . . | 43,822 | 52 |
| Cotton Goods American | 2,401 | 74 |
| Furs . . . | 38,872 | 30 |
| Hinseng . . . | 25,356 | 10 |
| Brackets . . . | 2,090 | 05 |
| Candles . . . | 2,907 | 40 |
| Beet & Pork . . . | 2,078 | 75 |
| Siame . . . | 193 | 65 |
| Tobacco . . . | 2,400 | 32 |
| Flour . . . | 2,057 | 75 |
| Quick Silver . . . | 50,668 | 23 |
| Red Lead . . . | 45,404 | 74 |
| Bronze . . . | 2,085 | 81 |
| Shells . . . | 19,437 | 31 |
| Cochineal . . . | 42,528 | 06 |
| Wine . . . | 1,110 | 300 |
| Rice . . . | 163 | |
| Oil . . . | 725 | 50 |
| Oil of Peas . . . | 298 | 50 |
| Silk Cloths . . . | 291 | 75 |
| French Silks &c. . . | 2,352 | 50 |
| Higgins . . . | 5528 | 69 |
| Peas . . . | 4648 | 80 |
| Coral . . . | 120 | |
| Salmon . . . | 5025 | |
| Kind . . . | 682 | |
| Brandy . . . | 1149 | |
| Opium . . . | 583 | 10 |
| | 134,353 | 75 |
| | <u>\$1,739,304</u> | <u>45</u> |

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Foreign Articles . . . | 588,157 | 59 |
| American do. . . | 86,846 | 85 |
| Specie . . . | 1,110 | 300 |
| | <u>\$1,739,304</u> | <u>45</u> |

It has occurred in the course of a few years that cotton has been exported to China, and I have myself sent 1500 Bales in one year to Canton, and whenever the article may be afforded here at low price for the same will go to Canton in preference to specie, as at that price a profit would be realized.

J. Geo.
Thomas H. Smith
Chas. Henry Hall

The object of this paper is to show, that the China Trade in the exports from this country is not confined wholly to specie as was declared in Congress at the time of revising the Tariff on silk goods, and which opinion prevailed; and led to the laying on of a discriminating Duty of Five per cent, and which, if continued will destroy the Trade in China manufactured silks; especially so, since England has taken off the export and export duties on raw silk, which would the B.S. Company to make large purchases of the same at Canton.

B

Cost of Book imposed by Thomas H. Smith in years 1814 & 1835 inclusive

| Importers and | | Hoyson | | Young Hoyson | | Hoyson | | Allen | | Louchery | | Hobbs | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| Year | Names | Price | Change | Price | Change | Price | Change | Price | Change | Price | Change | Price | Change |
| 1817 | Ship. Mauritius | 56.72 | 56.72 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 1818 | " | 60.78 | 70 | 55.52 | 57 | 55.52 | 57 | 55.52 | 57 | 55.52 | 57 | 55.52 | 57 |
| 1819 | " | 48.71 | 55 | 51.56 | 40 | 51.56 | 40 | 51.56 | 40 | 51.56 | 40 | 51.56 | 40 |
| 1820 | " | 52.74 | 64 | 56.46 | 43 | 56.46 | 43 | 56.46 | 43 | 56.46 | 43 | 56.46 | 43 |
| " | " | " | " | 54 | 34 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| " | " | 49.58 | 52 | 40.24 | 42 | 40.24 | 42 | 40.24 | 42 | 40.24 | 42 | 40.24 | 42 |
| " | " | 50.58 | 55 | 56.24 | 35 | 56.24 | 35 | 56.24 | 35 | 56.24 | 35 | 56.24 | 35 |
| 1820 | " | 52.57 | 60 | 52.24 | 44 | 52.24 | 44 | 52.24 | 44 | 52.24 | 44 | 52.24 | 44 |
| " | " | 60 | 60 | 58.24 | 40 | 58.24 | 40 | 58.24 | 40 | 58.24 | 40 | 58.24 | 40 |
| " | " | 40.24 | 40 | 56.24 | 35 | 56.24 | 35 | 56.24 | 35 | 56.24 | 35 | 56.24 | 35 |
| 1821 | " | 38.24 | 37 | 55.24 | 35 | 55.24 | 35 | 55.24 | 35 | 55.24 | 35 | 55.24 | 35 |
| " | " | 37.24 | 47 | 55.24 | 35 | 55.24 | 35 | 55.24 | 35 | 55.24 | 35 | 55.24 | 35 |
| 1822 | " | 42.55 | 46 | 59.24 | 35 | 59.24 | 35 | 59.24 | 35 | 59.24 | 35 | 59.24 | 35 |
| " | " | 48.54 | 50 | 40.24 | 40 | 40.24 | 40 | 40.24 | 40 | 40.24 | 40 | 40.24 | 40 |
| " | " | 37.24 | 43 | 55.24 | 35 | 55.24 | 35 | 55.24 | 35 | 55.24 | 35 | 55.24 | 35 |
| " | " | 48.56 | 52 | 42.24 | 40 | 42.24 | 40 | 42.24 | 40 | 42.24 | 40 | 42.24 | 40 |
| " | " | 52.56 | 55 | 42.24 | 40 | 42.24 | 40 | 42.24 | 40 | 42.24 | 40 | 42.24 | 40 |
| " | " | 46.52 | 50 | 52.24 | 37 | 52.24 | 37 | 52.24 | 37 | 52.24 | 37 | 52.24 | 37 |
| 1823 | " | 40 | 40 | 51.56 | 35 | 51.56 | 35 | 51.56 | 35 | 51.56 | 35 | 51.56 | 35 |
| " | " | 50.60 | 57 | 52.24 | 40 | 52.24 | 40 | 52.24 | 40 | 52.24 | 40 | 52.24 | 40 |
| " | " | 52.60 | 56 | 42.24 | 40 | 42.24 | 40 | 42.24 | 40 | 42.24 | 40 | 42.24 | 40 |
| " | " | 50.55 | 52 | 40.24 | 40 | 40.24 | 40 | 40.24 | 40 | 40.24 | 40 | 40.24 | 40 |
| " | " | 56.60 | 58 | 41.52 | 40 | 41.52 | 40 | 41.52 | 40 | 41.52 | 40 | 41.52 | 40 |
| 1824 | " | 55.58 | 56 | 40.24 | 40 | 40.24 | 40 | 40.24 | 40 | 40.24 | 40 | 40.24 | 40 |
| " | " | 51.65 | 56 | 42.24 | 40 | 42.24 | 40 | 42.24 | 40 | 42.24 | 40 | 42.24 | 40 |
| " | " | 54.58 | 57 | 58.24 | 40 | | | | | | | | |
| " | " | 50.66 | 55 | 59 | 34 | 58.24 | 40 | 52.24 | 35 | 52.24 | 35 | 52.24 | 35 |
| " | " | 50.60 | 58 | 39.24 | 40 | 38.24 | 40 | 19.24 | 24 | 19.24 | 24 | 19.24 | 24 |
| " | " | 38 | 38 | 36.24 | 37 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1825 | " | 51.65 | 60 | 44.58 | 40 | 34.24 | 35 | 33.24 | 35 | 33.24 | 35 | 33.24 | 35 |
| " | " | 48.60 | 52 | 44.58 | 40 | 38.24 | 40 | 33.24 | 35 | 33.24 | 35 | 33.24 | 35 |
| " | " | 54.60 | 57 | 44.58 | 40 | 42.24 | 40 | 36.24 | 35 | 36.24 | 35 | 36.24 | 35 |
| " | " | 52.59 | 56 | 44.58 | 40 | 49.58 | 51 | 29.24 | 35 | 29.24 | 35 | 29.24 | 35 |
| " | " | 54.61 | 58 | 44.58 | 40 | 54.58 | 51 | 29.24 | 35 | 29.24 | 35 | 29.24 | 35 |
| " | " | 52.58 | 56 | 49.58 | 47 | 41.58 | 47 | 28.24 | 35 | 28.24 | 35 | 28.24 | 35 |

The above is made from the

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| Average Cost of Tea from 1817 to 1825 Inclusive | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| "Green Bearer & Imperial" | | | | Young Hyson | | | | Hayson Shen | | | |
| Ranging Price | | | | Ranging Price | | | | Ranging Price | | | |
| Average Price | | | | Average Price | | | | Average Price | | | |
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Statement of the British trade at the Port of Canton in the year 1840, 1841 to which is added the Shipments from India to Macao & to the same extent in England & China

[illegible]

| Statement of the British Trade at the Port of Canton in the [REDACTED] 1812 | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Imports | | | |
| On account of the British E ^t | | | |
| Various Goods | Value | 533,190 | 2,000 |
| Opium | | 108,220 | |
| Engraved Long E ^t | | 13,200 | |
| Drills | | 57,996 | |
| Cambrils | | 366,812 | |
| Shanghai Cottons | | 25,006 | |
| British Woollen | | 24,552 | |
| Lead | | 25,555 | |
| W. Lane & Co. & Co. | | 6,351 | |
| Various Goods | | 164,282 | |
| Drum Bay | | 72,574 | |
| Madras | | 73,956 | |
| London Wood | | 114,194 | |
| | Value | 3,095,128 | 4,298,650 |
| On Private account | | | |
| Various Goods | Value | 2,557,871 | 2,000 |
| Opium | | 2,583,045 | |
| Various Goods | | 185,135 | |
| Various Goods | | 194,096 | |
| Various Goods | | 25,915 | |
| Various Goods | | 117,585 | |
| Various Goods | | 61,826 | |
| Various Goods | | 114,432 | |
| Various Goods | | 57,820 | |
| Various Goods | | 1,755 | |
| Various Goods | | 2,315 | |
| Various Goods | | 12,272 | |
| Various Goods | | 67,576 | |
| Various Goods | | 22,664 | |
| Various Goods | | 17,172 | |
| Various Goods | | 13,55,000 | |
| Various Goods | | 120,000 | |
| Various Goods | | 102,225 | |
| Various Goods | | 19,833 | |
| Various Goods | | 25,548 | |
| Various Goods | | 5,200 | |
| Various Goods | | 18,500 | |
| Various Goods | | 31,655 | |
| Various Goods | | 19,200 | |
| Various Goods | | 10,600 | |
| Various Goods | | 3,500 | |
| Various Goods | | 500 | |
| Various Goods | | 107,910 | |
| Various Goods | | 19,570 | |
| Various Goods | | 11,850 | |
| Various Goods | | 6,000 | |
| Various Goods | | 21,122 | |
| Various Goods | | 72,122 | |
| Various Goods | | 1,210 | |
| Various Goods | | 38 | |
| Various Goods | | 160,500 | |
| Various Goods | | 10,000 | |
| Various Goods | | 175,000 | |
| Various Goods | | 152,000 | |
| Various Goods | | 1215,000 | |
| Various Goods | | 252,000 | |

表格局部(1)

4. 189 to which is added the shipport from India to Macao. The

| Exports | | |
|--|-----------|------------|
| On Account of the Hon ^{ble} Co. Sales | | |
| Dea. & Tea | 3,172.833 | |
| Green | 792.654 | |
| Raw silk | 136.345 | |
| Handker. cloth | 119.580 | |
| Various Miscellaneous articles | 25.182 | |
| " On the Good Hope " | 23.586 | |
| " Bengali " | 255.570 | |
| Ships disbursements on the following &c | 23.158 | |
| Survey of the China coast | 69.600 | |
| Port duties on 16 ships | 61.352 | |
| Unloading charges & factory expenses | 4,742.625 | 6,556,979 |
| Private account | | |
| Patungue | 381.634 | |
| Rare silks all description included | 632.030 | |
| Silk, rice, yam | 200.000 | |
| Handker. cloth | 257.250 | |
| Sugar Candy | 246.350 | |
| Soft sugar | 253.323 | |
| Black tea | 242.020 | |
| Opium | 138.526 | |
| Coffee & Sugar | 85.920 | |
| Cumulative China oil | 22.520 | |
| Alumina | 30.087 | |
| Star? Annular | 11.820 | |
| Brass & Steel | 54.97 | |
| Copied buds | 3.081 | |
| Coarse China ware | 60.000 | |
| Yam & yam | 2.189 | |
| Must | 26.258 | |
| Yam & yam | 20.000 | |
| China Root | 19.33 | |
| Sadungai | 23.79 | |
| Vermetum | 88.180 | |
| Black bark & supposed bark for sugar | 144.166 | |
| For India & mother, head & shell | 55.000 | |
| Printing paper, Long? More Paper umbrellas | 30.000 | |
| Master of pearl shells | 26.070 | |
| Copper | 179.745 | |
| Estimated value of Goods exported of which no account is otherwise given | 255.800 | |
| Ships disbursements on the following | | |
| Port duties, Pilotage, Linguist Fee, Ships disbursements | | |
| Commanders & Agents expenses on 35 country ships | 245.000 | |
| Ships & Company disbursements factory rent &c on 35 ships | | |
| on 16 Comp. Ships | 9000.000 | |
| Unloading charges upon cargoes of country ships | | |
| Trade fr. B.C. ships | 41.000 | 6,556,979 |
| | | 11,143,174 |
| Bal. of trade between India & China | | 5,154,748 |
| | | 16,297,922 |

表格局部(2)

| Exports to Europe by American Vessels 1823-24 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Names | Europe | Europe | Europe | Europe | Europe | Europe | Europe | Europe | Europe | Europe | Europe | Europe |
| Leicester | 300 | 150 | 250 | 95 | 292 | 715 | 317 | 199 | 163 | 61 | | |
| San & Co's | 2317 | 904 | 1163 | 100 | 484 | 767 | 1438 | 306 | 272 | 33 | 8 | |
| Wigwags | 1831 | 146 | 643 | 209 | 54 | 117 | 967 | 346 | 303 | 30 | | |
| Hongkong | | | 181 | 45 | | 30 | 982 | 127 | 138 | 125 | 5 | |
| Chambers | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4,431 | 1230 | 2,187 | 449 | 830 | 1632 | 3752 | 878 | 1515 | 269 | 8 | 14,400 |

| Exports to Batavia, Manila, and Sandwich Islands by American Vessels. 1823-24 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Names | Batavia | Manila | Europe | Europe | Europe | Europe | Europe | Europe | Europe | Europe | Europe | Europe |
| Leicester | 36,000 | 3525 | | | | | | | | | | |
| San | San Francisco | 180 | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Francisco | 1233 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 37,233 | 3525 | 180 | | | | | | | | | |

| Exports to South America by American Vessels | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Names | South America | South America | South America | South America | South America | South America | South America | South America | South America | South America | South America | South America |
| Leicester | 36,000 | 3525 | | | | | | | | | | |
| San | San Francisco | 180 | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Francisco | 1233 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 37,233 | 3525 | 180 | | | | | | | | | |

| Exports to South America by American Vessels | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Names | South America | South America | South America | South America | South America | South America | South America | South America | South America | South America | South America | South America |
| Leicester | 36,000 | 3525 | | | | | | | | | | |
| San | San Francisco | 180 | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Francisco | 1233 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 37,233 | 3525 | 180 | | | | | | | | | |

Imports.

| Merchandise | | Value | | Total | |
|-------------|-----------|-------|--|-------|--|
| Merchandise | | Value | | Total | |
| Opium | 28,340 | | | | |
| Tea | 133,000 | | | | |
| Indigo | 445,740 | | | | |
| Silk | 29,376 | | | | |
| Wool | 45,495 | | | | |
| Coffee | 71,134 | | | | |
| Steel | 500 | | | | |
| Pearl Shell | 43,492 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 134,786 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 24,188 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 29,568 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 16,154 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 19,746 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 190 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 61,100 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 86,350 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 18,560 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 166,975 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 42,236 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 22,500 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 3209,20 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 2,400 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 1,050 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 8328 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 20,568 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 76,912 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 40,608 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 35,382 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 207,960 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 10,400 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 48,400 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 5550 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 150 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 160 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 775 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 1125 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 840 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 7920 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 1826 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 1600 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 2250 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 12000 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 4720 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 5200 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 4800 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 1317 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 920 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 2345 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 100 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 2500 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 2,310,869 | | | | |
| Sea Otter | 4,667,969 | | | | |

表格局部(1)

season of 1823-24

Exports.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| To the United States | Teas | | | | |
| | Bohea | 2027 | D. Chests D ⁿ 1216 | a d 12 | |
| | Tauchong | 29819 | " | " 19,381 | " 33 |
| | Hyson Skin | 30569 | " | " 15,284 | " 24 |
| | Young Hyson | 32141 | " | " 24,891 | " 36 |
| | Hyson | 11874 | " | " 5737 | " 40 |
| | Gump & Gump | 5245 | " | " 3671 | " 53 |
| | Poco | 615 | " | " 307 | " 52 |
| | Gongo | 386 | " | " 247 | " 21 |
| | Tonchi | 146 | " | " 88 | " 27 |
| To the United States | Skins different kinds 181.059 | | | | at \$8 1,448.472 |
| | Shawls | 144,477 | a | 274 | 325.673 |
| | Shawls | 8683 | a | 174 | 10.854 |
| | Dresses | 31,998 | a | 3 1/2 | 115.192 |
| | Swims | 53 D ⁿ | a | \$400 | 21,200 |
| | Handkerchiefs Blue | 169,400 | at | \$86 | 145.980 |
| | Comp. Vell. & White | 25,000 | " | 60 | 28.800 |
| | Shawl | 32,600 | " | 38 | 12,388 |
| | Cape of Ponds | 6373 | a | \$322 | 2,060 |
| | Chinaware | 434 | a | \$10 | 4,340 |
| To Europe | Wholesale Ponds | | | | 59 \$40 3,560 |
| | Vermillion | 50 | \$80 | | 4,000 |
| | Camp. & Co | 570 | \$31 | | 11,470 |
| | Sweetmeats | 234 | \$16 | | 3,744 |
| | Sugar | 500 | \$10 | | 5,000 |
| | Sundries & Buttons Forwarded Oct 4. 8c. | | | | 8000 53.374 |
| | | | | | \$ 5,117.724 |
| To Europe | Teas Gongo | | | | 4438 ch ² } 500 a d 25 |
| | Camp. & Co | 1220 | " | | |
| | Tauchong | 2187 | " | | |
| | Poco | 409 | 224 | " 50 | |
| | Hyson Skin | 830 | 215 | " 24 \$40.9012 | |
| | Young Hyson | 1632 | 1061 | " 36 | |
| | Hyson | 3754 | 1877 | " 40 | |
| | Gump & Gump | 878 | 614 | " 53 | |
| | Cape of Ponds | 1575 | a | \$22 | \$33,330 |
| | Gongo | 389 | 16 | | 4,304 |
| To Europe | Handkerchiefs | | | | 14,400 40 5,760 |
| | Sundries | | | | 1500 44.894 453.906 |
| To Europe | Ships Pantheon on American ship | | | | \$221,000 |
| | " " Monitor " " | | | | 30,000 |
| | " " Mercury Cargo " " | | | | 80,000 132,000 |
| | Goods for Levant to pass to Arab to Santerich Islands | | | | 85,000 |
| | and Great Hamilton to Miamila valued at | | | | \$ 5,788.631 |
| | Add Port Charges of 24 Vapors at \$2500 ea | | | | 212,500 |
| | Balances in favour of Imports | | | | 566.839 |
| | | | | | \$6,567.969 |

表格局部(2)

[illegible]

[illegible]

表格局部(1)

Part in the year 1823, in some ships arriving each month

| Month | Opium | Tea | Recapitulation | |
|-------|---------|------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 11 | | | Sugar | 208,792.40 |
| 12 | | | Cloth | 66,170.74 |
| 1 | | | Long tea | 3,042.58 |
| 2 | | | Green drinking powder | 25,562.43 |
| 3 | | | Green Kelp | 1,155.93 |
| 4 | | | Cumblag | 21,124.71 |
| 5 | | | Carpeting | 2,204.74 |
| 6 | | | Sechiniat | 3,056.58 |
| 7 | 210,000 | 301,555.03 | Opium | 4,120.09 |
| 8 | | | Oil | 850.00 |
| 9 | | | Rice | 4,430.21 |
| 10 | | | Brandy | 772.00 |
| 11 | | | Wine | 3,700.60 |
| 12 | | | By Lead | 2,748.37 |
| 1 | | | Candles | 3,935.03 |
| 2 | | | Duck | 3,099.65 |
| 3 | | | Looking glasses | 1,171.10 |
| 4 | | | Tobacco | 6,003.52 |
| 5 | | | Woad | 1,230.29 |
| 6 | | | Waxes | 3,191.02 |
| 7 | | | Tea & Pitch | 600.00 |
| 8 | | | Shoes | 50,422.10 |
| 9 | | | Bottom boards | 107.81 |
| 10 | | | Yarns | 242,615.08 |
| 11 | | | Wool | 495.00 |
| 12 | | | Big copper | 21,234.56 |
| 1 | | | Sheet copper | 2,309.50 |
| 2 | 112,000 | 195,275.50 | Bricks of copper | 107.21 |
| 3 | | | Oil | 156.10 |
| 4 | | | | 691,612.72 |
| 5 | | | Specie | 1,110,500.00 |
| 6 | | | Others | 1701,602.72 |
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|-------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| Nov 7 | Amusing | 271.532 | 122.528.88 | | 1.401.921.47 |
| | Cambles | | 7.670. | | |
| | Christings | | 4.532.08 | | |
| | Iron Bars | | 1.575.62 | | |
| | Steel | | 800. | | |
| | Oil | | 185.03 | | |
| | Copper | | 107.20 | | |
| | Bars | | 1342.44 | | |
| | Specie | | | 161.000. | |
| | | | 138.681.25 | | 299.681.25 |
| | | | | Dollars | 1701.602.72 |
| | | | | Merchandise | 691.602.72 |
| | | | | Specie | 1010.000. |
| | | | | Dollars | 1701.602.72 |

Recd 10 May.
 The Honorable Henry Clay }
 Secretary of State } New York May 5th 1828
 Washington. }

On the 13th of April 1826, a letter was addressed to
 1821. 4. 15.
 by the honourable The Secretary of State announcing my
 appointment as Consul of the United States for the port of
 Canton in China, and enclosing a commission duly authenti-
 cated. At the time of this appointment I was at Canton,
 and the letter and commission were therefore forwarded by the
 department to Mr. J. T. Hall of this City with a request that
 the same might be transmitted to their destination by the
 first opportunity. These documents were received by Mr Hall
 and delivered at the counting House of Mr. Thos Smith, to be
 forwarded in the Maria, a ship belonging to that gentleman.
 Subsequently to this, and previous to the departure of the Maria
 隨的次要的駐的
 it was reported that I was about to return from China, and
 that if the papers should be transmitted by that vessel, they
 would probably pass me at sea. Under these circumstances
 the documents were detained by my friends in New York
 拘留、扣壓、耽擱
 for a considerable time, and I had not the honour to receive

them until the month of September 1827. — Anterior
 1827-9.
 this period, I had acted as Consular Agent for the United
 States at Canton, by appointment of my predecessor and
 continued to act in that capacity from January of that
 year down to the time of the arrival of my commission
 On receiving this document I entered upon the duties of my
 appointment and remained at Canton until the month of
 December last when my private business imperiously demand-
 ing my return to the United States, I left China in the Ship
 Maria and arrived here on the first of April last. To have
 waited until an application for leave of absence could have
 been forwarded to the department of State and an answer
 received, would have frustrated all the objects of my
 return and I was therefore compelled to take upon my-
 self the responsibility of leaving Canton without permission,
 trusting that the circumstances of my situation and the
 length of time necessary for a communication with Government
 would form for me a sufficient and proper justification.
 Before leaving Canton I placed the business of my office in
 the charge of Mr. Cha. W. Tatbot of this City, a gentleman perfectly
 competent to discharge its duties. I have now the honour

to acknowledge the receipt of the printed circular of instructions which accompanied my commission and to enclose the requisite bond duly approved by John Duer Esq: the attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York—

My instructions I perceive, require that a report be of the vessels of the United States entering at Canton shall be furnished to the department semi-annually... A literal compliance with this requisition is impracticable at Canton, because the Consul is dependant upon the "Chinese Linguists" for his reports and these are rendered but once a year.

I have now the honour to enclose two annual reports for the seasons of 1835-36 and 1836-37, ending with the 30th of June of the last year, which will be found upon inspection to be accurate; and will, I trust furnish some information relative to our trade with China. I also enclose four numbers of a newspaper entitled the "Canton Register" (edited by an American) and shall take the liberty to forward to the department the numbers which I may hereafter receive. This is the only newspaper which has ever been printed in China in the English language, and although not of much importance, perhaps, may impart some information of a novel if not useful nature.

Very

My accounts of the money received in my office, I am now, ~~to~~
are transmitted, to the Treasury Department according to
the requisition of the act of May 1st A.D. 1810—

It is my present intention to return to Canton the
next season, provided my absence from thence shall
meet the approbation of the Department of State and
permission for that purpose be granted. I must therefo-
re, for that this be considered as an application for
leave of absence and trust that there exists no impediment
in the way of its being granted—

Every information received by me
in any way connected with our trade to China, of import-
ance to the public, will be promptly communicated to
the Department of State—

With the highest considerations
of respect, I have the honour to be,

Yours O^bl^y S^{er}v^t

John W. Grosvenor.

